W. G. Lewis
Julia E. Lewis
Dec. 14. 1869

Potuxent R.
Watts Isle
Potomac R.
Rappahannock R.
Pocomoke Bay
Tanjer Isle
Pamunkey R.
Chickahominy R.
Orapaxe
York R.
Jamestown
Powhatan R.
James River
Mulberry Point
Kiequotan
C. Charles
C. Henry
Nansemund
Chowan R.
Roanoke R.
Albemarle Sd.
Roanoke I.
ENVIRONS OF JAMESTOWN

American History

by

Jacob Abbott.

ILLUSTRATED
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Vol. III.
THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

New York:
Sheldon & Company.
Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

ABBOTT'S AMERICAN HISTORIES.

I.—*ABORIGINAL AMERICA.*

II.—*DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*

III.—*THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.*

IV.—*THE NORTHERN COLONIES.*

V.—*WARS OF THE COLONIES.*

VI.—*REVOLT OF THE COLONIES.*

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by

JACOB ABBOTT,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Stereotyped by
SMITH & McDOUGAL,
84 Beekman-st.

Printed by
C. S. WESTCOTT & Co.,
79 John-st.

PREFACE.

It is the design of this work to narrate, in a clear, simple, and intelligible manner, the leading events connected with the history of our country, from the earliest periods, down, as nearly as practicable, to the present time. The several volumes will be illustrated with all necessary maps and with numerous engravings, and the work is intended to comprise, in a distinct and connected narrative, all that it is essential for the general reader to understand in respect to the subject of it, while for those who have time for more extended studies, it may serve as an introduction to other and more copious sources of information.

The author hopes also that the work may be found useful to the young, in awakening in their minds an interest in the history of their country,

and a desire for further instruction in respect to it. While it is doubtless true that such a subject can be really grasped only by minds in some degree mature, still the author believes that many young persons, especially such as are intelligent and thoughtful in disposition and character, may derive both entertainment and instruction from a perusal of these pages.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT COLONIZATION.

PAGE

A Century Spent in Abortive Undertakings.—Causes of These Failures.—Gaspard De Coligny.—Villegagnon's Attempt.—John Ribault.—The First Landing.—Continuation of the Voyage.—Port Royal Entrance.—Excursions up the River.—The Two Kidnapped Indians.—Ribault's Address to His Men.—Establishment of the First American Colony.—A Conflagration.—The First American Revolution.—Ultimate Fate of the Colony.—The Voyage Home.—Sir Martin Frobisher.—Incidents of the Second Voyage.—Kidnapping the Natives.—Frobisher's Third Voyage.—Results Attained..... 15

CHAPTER II.

THE FRENCH AND THE SPANIARDS.

Conflicting Claims of Europeans to the American Territory.—Laudonniere.—The Voyage of Laudonniere.—Supposed Salubrity of the Country.—Place Chosen for the New Settlement.—Foundation of the Town.—Plots and Conspiracies.—Piracy.—Condition of the Colony after the Departure of the Mutineers.—The Two Captive Span-

PAGE

iards.—The Captive Spaniard's Story.—Gradual Decline of the Colony.—Murder of Peter Gamby.—Open Hostilities.—Relief.—The Spaniard Melendez.—The Founding of St. Augustine.—Danger of the French Colony..... 50

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST COLONY OF ROANOKE.

Sir Walter Raleigh.—The Reconnoitering Voyage.—Arrival of the Expedition on the Coast.—Appearance of the Country.—The First Interview with the Indians.—Visit from a Chief.—Friendly Intercourse with the Natives.—The Island of Roanoke.—Story of a Wreck.—Report of the Reconnoitering Party.—Sailing of the Colony.—Return of the Fleet.—The Stolen Cup.—Secotan.—State of the Colony after the Departure of the Fleet.—The Real Feelings of the Indians Toward the Whites.—Failure of the Expected Relief from England.—No Possibility of Obtaining Food from the Indians.—Sir Francis Drake.—New Arrangements Made.—Return of the Colony to England..... 85

CHAPTER IV.

THE SECOND COLONY OF ROANOKE.

Arrival of the Expected Reënforcements.—A New Colony Sent Out.—The Voyage.—Trouble with the Master.—Arrival at the Colony.—Landing of the Colony.—Ruins of the Former Settlement.—Murder of One of the Assistants.—Communication with the Natives Reopened.—A Terrible Mistake.—Birth of the First English Child.—

PAGE

Prospects of the Colony.—The Governor is Unwilling to Return.—The Governor is Finally Persuaded to Return.—The Governor's Passage Home.—Unsuccessful Attempts to Send Reënforcements.—The Governor Sails in Search of the Colony.—Arrival on the Coast.—Terrible Disaster..... 113

CHAPTER V.

THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Natural Advantages of Virginia.—Shorter Route Discovered from England to America.—Organization of a Grand Company.—Plan for the Government of the Colonies.—Sailing of the First Company.—The Great John Smith.—Difficulties on the Voyage.—Arrival of the Colony.—Selection of a Site for the Town.—Building of the Town.—Captain Smith's Expedition up the River.—Settlement of the Quarrels.—Distress and Suffering.—A Change of Government.—An Expedition Down the River.—A Meeting.—Suppression of the Mutiny.—The Prospects Brighten..... 143

CHAPTER VI.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S CAPTIVITY.

Excursion up the Chickahominy.—The Men Fall into an Ambuscade.—Smith Overtaken by his Pursuers.—Desperate Conflict.—Captain Smith a Prisoner.—March to the Indian Town.—First Attempt to Escape.—Plan Formed for an Attack upon James Town.—Letter Sent to James Town.—Powhatan.—Captain Smith at the

PAGE

Court of Powhatan.—Smith Saved by Pocahontas.—Captain Smith Recovers his Liberty.—Scenes of Disorder and Distress.—A Worthless Cargo..... 163

CHAPTER VII.

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONY.

First Exploration of Chesapeake Bay.—Progress of the Expedition.—Discovery of the Potomac.—Captain Smith Poisoned by a Stingray.—Varied Fortunes of the Colony.—Smith's Efficient Government.—Lord Delaware.—An Extraordinary Emergency.—Captain Smith Disabled.—Inventory of the Colony.—The Three Commissioners.—The Wrecked Emigrants at the Bermudas.—Building of Ships.—The Colony on the Brink of Destruction.—Arrival of Lord Delaware.—The Colony Saved.—Subsequent Progress of the Colony.—Sequel to the History of Pocahontas.—Pocahontas in Captivity.—Her Marriage..... 191

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Two Mother States.—First Expedition into North Carolina.—The Settlement of Nansemund.—Motives which led to these Emigrations.—Influence of the English Proprietors.—Process of Forming a New Settlement.—Religious Persecution.—The True Principles of Religious Liberty.—Journeying of an Emigrant Party.—The Portages.—Hardships to be Endured in a New Settlement.—The Cape Fear River Settlements.—Jurisdiction over the Colonists.—Grand System for an American

PAGE

Aristocracy.—Simple and Practical Laws Enacted by the Colony.—Origin of the New Constitution.—Provisions of the New Constitution..... 219

CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Sayle.—Sayle's First Voyage.—The Two Principal Enemies to be Feared.—Exploration of the Carolina Coast.—Arrangements for Sending Out a Colony.—Changes in the Location of the Colony.—Hardships and Sufferings of the Settlers.—Agricultural Difficulties.—The Soil.—Hunting and Fishing.—The Indians.—The Grand Constitution.—Gradual Increase of the Colony.—Causes of Dissensions and Discord Among the People.—Difficulties Between the Colony and the Proprietors.—Governor Johnson.—The Crisis.—Quiet Determination of the People.—Announcement of the Determination of the Colony.—Negotiations.—Election of a New Governor.—The Revolution Consummated.—The Result in England 243

CHAPTER X.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GEORGIA.

General Oglethorpe.—Origin of American Slavery.—The Indians Intractable and Unmanageable as Slaves.—Introduction of Slaves from Africa.—Fugitives.—Plans of General Oglethorpe.—Charter from King George II.—Sailing of the First Party of Colonists.—Arrival of the Colony in America.—Mary Musgrave.—Establishment of the Colony.—Treaty with the Indians.—Return of Oglethorpe to England.—Conclusion..... 272

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

	DESIGNER.	PAGE
Environs of James Town	H. W. Herrick	Frontispiece
The Parting Gun	Granville Perkins	33
The Coast of Florida	G. Perkins	51
The Colonists at Work	H. W. Herrick	69
Situation of Roanoke	E. F. Beaulieu	89
The Disaster at the Inlet	Chas. Parsons	137
Suppression of the Mutiny	Chas. Parsons	166
The Surprise	John R. Chapin	171
Boat Aground	J. R. Chapin	193
Early Emigration	E. F. Beaulieu	231
First Settlements in South Carolina	H. W. Troy	249

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT COLONIZATION.

A CENTURY SPENT IN ABORTIVE UNDERTAKINGS.

America was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and before the year 1500 the whole Atlantic coast of the northern continent had been brought to the knowledge of Europeans by the voyages of Cabot. It was not, however, until after 1600 that any permanent settlements were made in any portion of this vast territory. Thus more than a century intervened between the discovery of the continent and the first establishment of European colonies upon it.

It must not be supposed, however, that the new world was neglected or forgotten during all this time by the nations of Europe. On the contrary, it was an object of great interest during the whole

period, and a great many voyages of exploration were made, and many expeditions were sent out with means and preparations for establishing settlements. But all these attempts failed. Thus, before any actual and successful colonization was effected, more than one hundred years were spent in abortive undertakings.

CAUSES OF THESE FAILURES.

The cause of these failures was mainly that the governors and people of Europe, in making them, were advancing altogether upon the wrong track. They were acting on mistaken principles. Instead of regarding the new continent in its true light, as a vast domain of fertile land, the value of which consisted in its adaptation to produce fruits and grain, and to feed herds of sheep and oxen, by which communities of men might maintain themselves in comfort, and gradually rise to affluence through profit derived from agricultural labor, from commerce, and the industrial arts,—the only ideas which possessed them in the expeditions which they were continually fitting out were the two wholly chimerical ideas of finding mines of gold or silver, or else of discovering a passage to India, which they thought would be almost equally a source of wealth, by enabling them to bring to

Europe in their ships rich cargoes of silks, spices, gems, pearls and other precious merchandise. So long as these were the objects which they had in view, they could not but be disappointed and foiled in all their attempts, for there were no mines of gold or silver existing in any part of the continent accessible to them, nor were there any openings through the American shores by which it was possible to find a route by sea to India.

GASPARD DE COLIGNY.

There were, however, some exceptions to the rule in respect to the motives which led to the first attempts to establish colonies in America, and it is remarkable that the first actual settlement of a community of Europeans on these shores, was ostensibly a religious enterprise.

Gaspard de Coligny was a French Protestant prince who lived in the time of Charles IX., during whose reign a terrible conflict between the Protestants and the Catholics took place, which terminated finally in the almost complete extermination of the Protestants by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Coligny himself, in the end, was murdered by a mob and afterward hanged upon a gibbet. It was during the time that Coligny was in the height of his power as one of the great Protestant leaders,

that he conceived the idea of founding a colony of Protestants,—or Huguenots as they were then called upon some portion of the American continent.

VILLEGAGNON'S ATTEMPT.

The first experiment that was made under the auspices of De Coligny to establish a colony in the New World, was committed to the charge of a certain adventurer named Villegagnon. Indeed, it seems to have been Villegagnon himself who proposed the plan, while Coligny furnished the means of carrying it into execution. His design was, he said, to found a kingdom in the New World where the Protestants could be free from the cruel persecutions which they suffered in Europe, and live in peace.

Coligny accordingly furnished him with ships and with a considerable company of men, and he set sail from the port now called Havre. His squadron was overtaken by a storm very soon after leaving port, and was driven back up the channel, and in the end forced to take refuge in Dieppe. Here quite a number of the men, satisfied with the hardships and exposures which they had already endured, deserted. With the rest, Villegagnon put to sea again, and finally reached the south coast of

Brazil, where he undertook to found a settlement. But he proved to be wholly unfit to have the charge of such an undertaking. He chose a place for his settlement where no water was to be obtained. He quarrelled with his men, and quarrelled with the natives. He allowed his little community to become distracted with religious dissensions, in regard to the questions in dispute between Calvin and the other Protestant leaders, and so important were these abstruse points of theology, in their view, that they actually made arrangements for sending a deputation of their number to Europe to refer their disputes to the German Churches for settlement.

While Villegagnon remained in South America his colony received one strong reënforcement which was sent out to him from France by Coligny. With this new arrival there came six children, who were sent out to learn the Indian language, and two ministers. There were also five young women in the party, who came out under the charge of a matron, and there were two or three hundred men.

Villegagnon was much pleased at the arrival of this reënforcement. He received the ministers with an appearance of very devout satisfaction, and made arrangements for divine service on the very day of the landing, and partook of the sacra-

ment of the Lord's supper himself, with great solemnity. But his conduct in dealing with his men did not correspond very well with these outward professions of piety. He treated them with great harshness and cruelty, and on the whole mismanaged his affairs so seriously that before long the community became completely disorganized, and the colony was in the end entirely broken up. Different portions of the company escaped at different times and in different ways, but in the end all that survived made their way back to France.

JOHN RIBAULT.

The next attempt which was made by the Prince de Coligny to establish a colony in America, interests us more directly, as on this occasion it was a point on the coast of the United States which was selected as the place of settlement. The enterprise was committed to the charge of a navigator named John Ribault. The expedition consisted of two ships, both furnished by the king. It sailed very early in the spring of 1562. The vessels crossed the Atlantic safely, and arrived on the coast of Florida. They found the coast low and flat, nothing being visible at a short distance at sea but the tops of the trees, and the sands that lined the shore were so shelving that they could

not for a long time find any place convenient to land. They accordingly turned to the northward and followed the coast until they came to a large opening which they supposed was the mouth of a river.

THE FIRST LANDING.

The ships anchored outside the opening for the night, and early the next morning Ribault and a large party of officers and men went on shore in their boats. They found a large company of Indians assembled, and they were received by them in a very friendly manner. The first thing done by the captain was to take possession of the country formally, in the name of the king of France, and to set up a monument in a conspicuous place, upon an island in the river, with an inscription upon it recording the fact. If it had been a Catholic party a cross would have been set up. But with Protestants such monuments were made in the form of a simple pillar.

As soon as this was done, the commander called his men together in an open place near the shore for a service of prayer and thanksgiving to God, for His goodness in bringing them thus far in safety on their voyage.

The Indians gathered around and watched their

proceedings with great interest. They supposed that the strangers were worshipping the sun, from the circumstance that they so generally turned their faces upward while at prayer.

As soon as the prayers were ended, the Indians came forward to salute the commander, which they did in their manner, with an air of profound respect. They also took him to see their chief, who was found sitting in great dignity upon a sort of couch made of the leaves of bays and palm trees. Ribault took his seat upon the couch by the side of the chief, and then the chief made him a long speech in a very formal and oratorical manner. "Which discourse," says the narrator of these proceedings, "the commander did hear with no great pleasure, because he could not understand the language and much less the meaning thereof."

When the discourse was ended, there followed an exchange of presents. The chief gave to Ribault a sort of fan-like plume made of feathers, dyed red, and a basket very skilfully woven from twigs of the palmetto, and a great skin, ornamented with colored drawings of different kinds of beasts. The commander returned these civilities by giving the chieftain bracelets, a cutting hook, a small looking-glass, and some knives. After this he returned with his men on board the ships. They named this

river the River of May, because it was on the first day of the month of May that they discovered and entered it.*

CONTINUATION OF THE VOYAGE.

It was concluded, for some reason or other, that this was not an eligible spot for the establishment of the proposed colony, and accordingly Ribault reëmbarked on board his ships and continued his voyage. He examined the coast carefully as he proceeded, particularly at the mouth of every river which he found. He named these rivers after those of France. There was the Seine, and the Somme, and the Loire, and the Garonne, and many others. These names, however, have long since been laid aside and lost.

The expedition landed several times, and made excursions into the country to see what could be found. There were many mulberry trees growing, with caterpillars upon them, which were taken for silk worms. The country was everywhere very beautiful, and the natives were friendly; but there was no opening into the land which promised to afford a safe harbor for the ships. The rivers which had thus far been explored were all small,

* See map at the commencement of the next chapter.

and the entrances to them too much obstructed by shoals and sand-bars for the ships to go in.

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE.

At length, after meeting with various adventures which cannot be here narrated, Ribault discovered such a harbor as he was seeking. It was a wide and deep bay. He called it Port Royal, and this is almost the only one of the names which he gave to his discoveries that has since been retained.

The ships cast anchor in the harbor, and Ribault with a large party of his men immediately went on shore. They were extremely pleased with the aspect of beauty and fertility which everywhere met their view. The forests were filled with the finest trees, and wild flowers, and other plants growing beneath them in great abundance, embalmed the air with a delightful fragrance. They saw multitudes of turkeys and partridges flying among the trees, and heard the voices of various animals, such as stags, bears, leopards, and many others to them unknown. They cast a net into the river to try the chance for fish, and in two hauls they took enough to give the whole company an abundant supply. In a word, it was unanimously agreed that this was without doubt precisely the place for the establishment of the projected colony.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.

The first few days after the arrival of the expedition were devoted to making excursions into the interior in the boats, to explore the different branches of the river, and to examine the country. In one of these excursions they went on for a distance of twenty or thirty miles. They found the country everywhere extremely beautiful, with many openings and cultivated grounds, the work of the Indians. Sometimes when they first caught sight of the Indians they were seen peeping out from behind trees, or from the midst of thickets, where they were endeavoring to conceal themselves from view. Ribault, however, usually soon succeeded in inspiring them with confidence by gestures and signs denoting peace, and also by exhibiting glittering toys and other such objects to them, to tempt them to come near. In the end the relations between the Indians and their visitors usually became very friendly.

On one occasion the savages were so much pleased with the strangers, and especially with the toys and ornaments which they received from them, that they were very unwilling to allow them to go away, and they went to work with great enthusiasm to build them a wigwam or bower, with boughs

of trees, to afford them shelter from the heat of the sun, hoping thus to induce them to prolong their stay.

At a certain point of land which they approached at one time, the party from the boats surprised an Indian family roasting a dog, which seemed similar in appearance to the kind which the Europeans in those days called a lucern, perhaps because it came from the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland. They had attached the body to a kind of spit, and were turning it before the fire when they saw strangers coming, and they were so terrified that they abandoned their roast at once, and fled. From this circumstance Ribault named the place Point Lucerne.

In one of the excursions up the river thus made, the men took with them in the boats another monument, to set up at the remotest point that they should reach, to denote their taking possession of the country in the name of the king of France. These monuments had all been prepared in France, so as to be ready whenever they should be required. They were made of a very hard and durable stone, hewn to the proper form, and engraved with the royal arms of France, and with a suitable inscription—a blank being left for the insertion of the proper date, and any details which might be required at any particular locality.

THE TWO KIDNAPPED INDIANS.

Among other orders which Ribault had received from France in setting out upon this expedition, one was to bring home with him two of the natives, and he thought that he was now in a favorable situation for taking them. Accordingly, at one time when a party was exploring a branch of the river in the boats—at a considerable distance in the interior—they contrived to induce two men, whom they had previously selected, to come on board one of the pinnaces. The men came at first very willingly, supposing that they were only to be conveyed a short distance in the boat, and then to be set on shore again. But when they found that the pinnaces kept on their way in the middle of the stream, and that they were being carried farther and farther from their home, they began to suspect some treachery, and to appear alarmed. They tried to leap overboard, but the sailors watched and restrained them. They seemed very much distressed to find thus that they were really prisoners, and by signs and gestures they begged piteously to be released.

In order to quiet them, and if possible make them feel resigned to their lot, the men who had them in charge offered them many presents, select-

ing such things as the Indians had been observed most highly to prize. But they refused to receive any of these gifts, and they gave back all that they had received before, and talked long and earnestly to their captors, though of course it was impossible to understand a word of what they were trying to say.

They were kept on board the pinnace that night, the ships being many miles below. They did not sleep at all during the night, but spent the whole time in singing together in mournful tunes, lamenting, as the sailors supposed, the fate which they thought awaited them.

The next day they were conveyed down the river to the ships, and were taken on board. There they were treated more kindly than ever. They pretended to be contented with their lot, and not to desire any longer to return to their homes, and they so far succeeded in deceiving their keepers, and in inducing them to relax their vigilance, that after a few days they contrived to make their escape. They went away in a small boat which belonged to the ship, and were never heard of more.

RIBAULT'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.

Ribault was satisfied from the explorations which he had made that this harbor afforded as good a sit-

uation as he could expect to find for the site of his proposed colony. He accordingly determined at once to proceed with the necessary measures for the establishment of it.

The first step that he took was to call together all the persons attached to the expedition, and to make a speech to them, explaining to them that his intention was to leave a large part of the company there, while he went back to France with the ships, with a view of returning again without delay, and bringing out fresh stores and a reënforcement of men. In this speech he endeavored to inspire the men with an ambition to distinguish themselves in the world by becoming the founders of a new state. Those who had the courage and resolution, he said, to give themselves to such a work, would be sure to attain a great renown, and he cited to them a number of splendid examples from Grecian and Roman history of persons, who, without any of the advantages of birth or fortune, had raised themselves to the highest glory, and had made their names immortal by their virtues, and especially by heroically devoting themselves to great enterprises, too difficult or dangerous to be undertaken by common men.

This appeal was very successful. The men came forward in great numbers in response to it, and

expressed their willingness to remain; and the work of erecting a fortification was immediately begun.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST AMERICAN COLONY.

A place was selected upon an island in the northern part of the bay, at some distance from the sea, and the ground was at once marked out. The shovels, pickaxes and other instruments which had been brought from France for this purpose were taken from the holds of the ships, and conveyed to the shore, and the work was begun.

The principal structure of the fortification was an enclosure,—made by palisades and an embankment,—about one hundred feet long and seventy-five wide. This was not large, but the number of men to be left in it was only twenty-five. When the works were finished, a certain Captain Albert was appointed to the command of the garrison. Ribault inducted him into office with great solemnity, giving his charge first to him, and then to the company under his command, in the following language:

Captaine Albert,

I haue to reqvest yov in the presence of all these men, that yov wovld qvit yovrselfe so wisely in yovr charge, and gouerne so modestly yovr small com-

panie which I leaue yov, which with so good cheere remaineth vnder yovr obedience, that I may neuer haue occasion bvt to commend yov, and to recovnt vnto the King as I am desirovs to do, the faithfvll seruice which before vs all yov vndertake to doe him in his new France."

Then addressing the soldiers he said :

"And yov companions, I beseech yov also to esteeme of Captaine Albert as if he were myselfe that stayed here with yov, yeelding him that obedience that a trve sovldier oweth vnto his generall and captaine, liuing as brethren one with another, withovt all dissension, and in so doing God will assist yov and bless yovr enterprises."

After having completed these arrangements, and having besides taken all the precautions in his power to secure the safety and the welfare of the little colony during his absence, Ribault embarked on board his ships with the rest of his company and sailed away, leaving behind him what may be considered the first colony planted within the limits of the United States. This is supposed to be the first time that any company of Europeans had been actually left as an organized community upon any of these shores.

The ships fired a parting salute as they sailed

away. The garrison responded by discharging the guns of the fort, though they must have witnessed the departure of their comrades with heavy hearts, and with many gloomy forebodings.

After continuing his explorations some distance further along the coast, as long as the stores of provisions that he had on board would allow, Ribault returned to France.

A CONFLAGRATION.

The colony went on tolerably prosperously for a time, but it soon became involved in very serious difficulties. The first disaster that occurred to them was a conflagration. One of the huts within the fort took fire, and the wind being high the edifices which they had constructed with so much labor and care were all consumed. The Indians proved very efficient friends in this distress, for they assembled in great numbers, and went to work with great energy and zeal to repair the damage. In a very short time the fortifications and the dwellings were renewed, but a great portion of the provisions which the garrison had relied upon for their winter store, and also of their furniture, bedding, utensils and clothing was destroyed, and these of course were losses that could not be repaired.

THE PARTING GUN.

THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The difficulties in which the colonies were involved in consequence of the fire were very much aggravated by the misgovernment of the captain of the garrison, who proved himself totally unfit for the charge which had been entrusted to him. He treated his men with great harshness and cruelty. One of them, a drummer, he hung, for some trifling offence. Another man, named La Chère, he sent off to a desolate island eight or ten miles away, and left him there alone. He called it exiling him. He promised to send him food once a week, but this he soon neglected to do. At length the comrades of La Chère, finding that he was to be left on the island to starve, and being excited moreover to desperation by the other cruelties of their chief, rose upon him by common accord and put him to death. Conservatives and legitimists would call this a murder. *They* called it an execution. At any rate this seems to have been the first American rebellion. We have a curious illustration of the adage, that coming events cast their shadows before, in the fact that this first colony established on the American shores, resulted in the displacement of the legitimate kingly authority by a rebellion, and the substitution of

a government of universal suffrage in its place; for as soon as Albert was put out of the way the whole company proceeded to a vote, and elected one of their number, named Nicholas Barre, in his stead.

This was the first American revolution,— revolution on a small scale, it is true, but precisely parallel in the principles which it embodies to the great political convulsion which two centuries later so powerfully awakened the attention of mankind.

ULTIMATE FATE OF THE COLONY.

The members of the little community lived together very harmoniously after the change in the government had been effected, but they suffered very much from the hardships and privations entailed upon them by the losses they had sustained. The Indians assisted them and furnished them with food, as far as was in their power, but the supplies which they could produce were very small. For a reason which will hereafter be explained, the expected succor from Europe did not come, and at length after enduring much suffering the party came unanimously to the conclusion that they must in the end all perish, unless they could devise some means to leave the country and return to France. They finally determined to build a vessel, and take

the risk of attempting to find their way across the Atlantic with her.

It was a desperate undertaking, but the hope of being able to save their lives and return again to their beloved France inspired them with so much ardor and enthusiasm that they engaged in the work at once, and prosecuted it with the utmost energy. It would require much more space than we have here at command to relate all the difficulties which they encountered, and the curious shifts and turns they made to surmount or to avoid them. They were obliged to manufacture a great many of their tools. They took their timber of course, from the forests, and they obtained from the Indians, though not without great difficulty and delay, a supply of certain materials from which they manufactured cordage. They had certain stuffs with them which had been saved from the fire—which they used for making sails. A fine kind of moss served for oakum, and resin for tar. At last the vessel was finished and launched, and nothing was now wanting but a store of provisions for the voyage.

THE VOYAGE HOME.

They were so eager to depart, being as one of their number says, "drunk with excessive joy," at

the prospect of once more seeing their native land, that they could not wait long enough to collect a sufficient stock of provision or make casks enough to contain a proper supply of water for so long a voyage. They waited till they had made provision for a voyage of average length, and then set sail.

They were detained by calms, and their voyage was thus protracted to such a degree that before they began to draw toward the shores of Europe the whole company were reduced to the last extreme of suffering. There is no picture of human woe so horrible as that presented by the crew of a ship dying of hunger and thirst in mid ocean, in a calm. These men gradually reduced their allowance of food until at last it came to be equivalent to twelve peas a day, and *no* drink. Their sufferings were too awful to be described. Some died. Others became maniacs. The rest killed one of the number remaining and ate his flesh. The vessel leaked continually, and they bailed till they could bail no more. She finally settled over upon one side and was fast sinking when an English bark discovered her and barely had time to take off the few survivors of the company before she went down.

And this was the end of the first colony really planted on what are now called the American shores.

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER.

From the narrative of this unhappy attempt to found a colony in the genial clime of South Carolina, we turn by way of contrast to one almost equally disastrous made among the rocks and icebergs of the extreme north, a few years later, under the auspices of the English, by Sir Martin Frobisher, and which illustrates in a very clear and characteristic manner, though in a somewhat different form, the nature of the abortive attempts at colonization which mark the first century of American history.

Frobisher was in early life a simple seaman by profession, but he acquired great renown by his exploits and discoveries, and by the energy and daring which he displayed in prosecuting his plans, and was finally knighted, so that he is known in history as *Sir* Martin Frobisher. He heard a great deal in the early part of his life of the attempt made to reach India by sailing to the westward, and he conceived a strong desire to try his fortune in such an enterprise. He spent fifteen years in endeavoring to raise the funds for carrying his design into effect. At last he gained the attention of a nobleman of the court of Queen Elizabeth—for it was in the reign of Elizabeth that these events

occurred—and through his influence he succeeded in obtaining funds enough to fit out an expedition. The vessels were very small. The two largest were only of about twenty-five tons each—not large enough for a respectable pilot boat in our days, and the smallest was a pinnace of only ten tons.

Frobisher's object was to discover a route to India by the northwest passage, and he succeeded after a time in making his way through the ice into one of the channels leading from Davis' strait westward into unknown regions, and he followed the channel in for one hundred and fifty miles. He gave the strait his name, and it may be seen marked as Frobisher's strait on any map of North America, at the present day.

While exploring the opening which he had thus discovered, Frobisher sent parties of men on shore several times to make observations, but the country was found to be barren and desolate to the last degree. Nothing was to be seen but rocks and ice. He endeavored to open an intercourse with the natives, but he found them not very friendly, and at last a party of five men that he sent on shore were captured and carried off by them, and all his efforts to recover either the men or their boat were fruitless.

In consequence of this and of other disasters, and

also of the increasing quantities of ice which obstructed the navigation toward the close of the season, Frobisher determined to return to England in the fall, and he reached home in October. He had nothing to show as the fruits of his expedition but a very heavy black stone, which one of the men had found when rambling on the shore one day, and which he had brought with him on board the ship and given to the commander, under the idea that it might possibly contain gold. This stone was taken to England when the expedition returned, and specimens of it were sent to different persons for examination. It was decided by some goldsmiths that it contained gold, and this, as it became known, produced a great sensation in England, and multitudes of people were now ready to contribute funds to send a new expedition out. The queen furnished a vessel of two hundred tons from the royal navy. Frobisher himself, with the aid of his friends, furnished two more. Multitudes of people volunteered to join the expedition in any capacity in which Frobisher was willing to receive them. Many gentlemen of considerable standing applied for permission to go—more in fact than could be received.

The orders given to Frobisher for this voyage were to spend no time in attempting to find a pas-

sage to India or even to explore the coasts, but only to fill his vessels with gold ore and come home.

INCIDENTS OF THE SECOND VOYAGE.

The attention of the navigators on this voyage was strongly attracted to the immense icebergs. Some of these which they found floating in the seas, when they began to draw near to the coast, were grounded in water five hundred feet deep and were more than half a mile in circuit. In many cases large streams were found flowing from these icy islands. The water came down in a succession of cascades from the centre of the berg, and fell finally into the sea. Frobisher and his company were surprised on examining this water to find that it was perfectly fresh. They inferred from this that the iceberg must have been formed in some way upon the land. They were correct in this inference, though they were very much mistaken in their surmisings in respect to the manner in which, when formed, they were brought to the sea, for they supposed that they must have been lifted up from their native beds and floated away by means of prodigious inundations.

Parties from the vessels landed many times and opened communication with the natives, but they never succeeded in establishing any very friendly

relations with them or in inspiring them with any real confidence in their visitors. In trafficking with them the custom was for two on each side—all four entirely unarmed—to advance into an open space in the centre, the main body on both sides remaining at a distance. The two Europeans would then lay down upon the ground whatever they had to sell and immediately fall back. The two natives would then come up and examine the articles left, and if they liked it, they would exhibit whatever they were willing to give for it, and then, if the two Europeans expressed assent, they would take away the article which had been left and leave their own in the place of it.

The distrust with which the natives regarded their foreign visitors was all deserved, for Frobisher, whenever it would serve his purpose, never scrupled at all to kidnap them, or to do them any other grievous wrong.

KIDNAPPING THE NATIVES.

The voyagers excused the acts of hostility which they perpetrated thus upon the natives, on the plea that they were simply acts of retaliation for the wrong committed against them by the natives themselves, the preceding year, in capturing and carrying off the boat and the five men. Accord-

ingly in repeated instances, where a favorable opportunity occurred, they seized the natives and confined them on board the ships. In one instance in which they made an attack upon a party of natives with a view of capturing them, all escaped except one poor woman who had a child in her arms, and this burden so encumbered her in her flight that she could not keep up with her companions. Moreover her pursuers fired at her as she was running, and one of the shots struck her child and wounded it in the arm, and the terror and distress which this misfortune occasioned the mother still more impeded her flight, and she was soon overtaken and made prisoner.

Both the woman and child were taken on board the ship, and there the surgeon dressed her child's wound. But she, as soon as her babe was given back to her, took off the plasters and bandages which the surgeon had put on, and licked the wound continually until it healed.

Some time after this a man was kidnapped in a somewhat similar way, and the man and the woman were brought together on board the ship. They both seemed very much surprised, and they gazed at each other some time without speaking. Then the woman turned away and began singing to herself, as if she disdained the man, and was not

willing to have anything to say to him; perhaps because he had been so base and cowardly as to allow himself to be taken prisoner.

After a short interval the man and the woman were brought together again, and now the man began in an urgent manner, and with a stern expression of countenance, to make a long and earnest speech to the woman. She listened to all he had to say very attentively, and at last seemed satisfied. After this they seemed to become very good friends. The ship's company endeavored to induce them to receive each other as man and wife, but they would not do it. From their general air and demeanor it was supposed that the man had a wife and the woman a husband, on the land.

The expedition remained for some time on these coasts, collecting stones here and there, which they supposed to be gold ore. At length, when the vessels were loaded, the whole party returned to England.

FROBISHER'S THIRD VOYAGE.

On the arrival of the ships in England, loaded as was supposed with gold ore, a great excitement was produced, and nothing was talked of but a new and much more extended expedition the next year. The supposed gold ore was in fact nothing but a

quantity of useless rocks of no value whatever. How it could possibly have happened that this fact could have remained concealed during the winter, it is difficult to conceive, but so it was. The ore was stored away to be reduced at leisure, and great preparations were made for a new expedition in the following spring. Three ships were provided by the government, and twelve others, furnished by private individuals and companies, were also made ready. A quantity of lumber was procured for the purpose of building a house and a fort, in the newly discovered country. This lumber was framed and fitted for its intended use, so that nothing should be necessary after landing but to put the work together. A sufficient number of masons and carpenters were engaged to go out, to erect the buildings, and a company of men were enlisted to remain as colonists in the new settlement—the design being that they should employ themselves in collecting ore while the vessels were absent on their voyage home, so as to have a full supply in readiness when the vessels should return.

All these preparations were made during the winter, and early in the spring the expedition set sail. It was in the year 1578.

Every thing went on very prosperously and successfully until the expedition set sail, but after it

fairly left the European shores it seemed destined to encounter a continued series of disasters. A violent storm arose and separated the ships. Some were lost. Others succeeded in reaching the American shores, but they were twenty days enveloped in a fog, and during this time they were carried so far by the current which is now known to flow continually down from Baffin's Bay, thet they lost all knowledge of their position, and it was long before they could find the entrance to the strait where they wished to land. When, however, at last they reached their destination, a large part of the frame work of the fort was missing. A considerable portion had been on board one of the ships which was lost in the storm, and it became necessary to use a great part of that which remained to repair the vessels that had been injured by encounters with the ice and in other ways. A considerable portion of the stores of food and fuel too, which had been provided for the use of the colony during the winter, had been on board the ships which had been lost.

In a word, the plan of leaving a party on the coast, as the nucleus of a settlement, was decided to be impracticable and was abandoned.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

Captain Frobisher, however, made good use of

his time while on the coast in loading his ships with the supposed ore. He discovered various localities where deposits of it were found. He called these places mines, and gave them names from the leading persons about the court whom he wished to compliment by connecting their names with his discovery. There was the Countess of Sussex's mine, and the Duchess of Warwick's harbor, and others. From these and similar places he took great quantities of the supposed ore, and loaded his vessels with it.

He also employed his masons and carpenters in erecting a building of masonry in a certain place near one of his mines, not with a view of leaving any one to occupy it, but for the purpose, as he said, of testing the effect which the frosts of winter, in so high a latitude would have upon such a structure. In order, also, to conciliate the Esquimaux and connect agreeable associations in their minds with the visits of the foreigners to their shores, he left a variety of articles in the building for them to find after he was gone. These articles consisted of knives, small looking-glasses, little leaden images of men and women, beads, whistles, and other toys.

They also laid out a piece of ground in the vicinity of the building and planted it with peas, wheat,

and other seeds, such as are not killed with lying in the ground through any ordinary winter, in hopes to find them grown up when they should arrive in the following season.

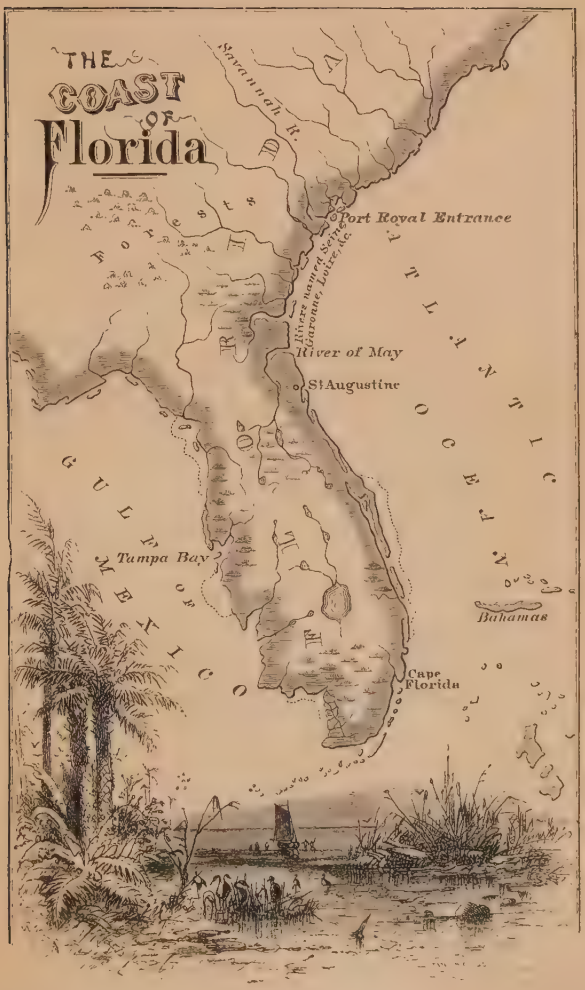
The results, however, of these experiments, both that of leaving toys and trinkets in the stone hut to please the natives, and the planting of hardy seeds, were never ascertained; for the worthlessness of the pretended gold ore was discovered before the next season arrived and all idea of making any farther attempts to colonize such a territory was finally abandoned.

CHAPTER II.

THE FRENCH AND THE SPANIARDS.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF EUROPEANS TO THE AMERICAN TERRITORY.

One of the most serious sources of trouble and calamity for those who undertook to plant colonies in America, in these early days, arose out of the conflicting claims to the various portions of the territory advanced by the different European nations. Each nation claimed all that it discovered. Whenever any navigator landed upon a coast, he set up a cross or a pillar upon it, with an inscription laying claim to the whole country as belonging to his king. There was no definite rule or principle, nor in fact could there well be any, in respect to the distance to which such claims extended, and of course it was not long before the claims began to lap over each other, so to speak, and conflict, and there was no tribunal, nor were there any principles or precedents by which the disputes thus arising could be settled. If new worlds had often been discovered before in the his-


THE
COAST
OF
Florida
Savannah R.
Port Royal Entrance
River named Seine
Alligator Lake, &c.
River of May
St Augustine
Tampa Bay
Bahamas
Cape
Florida
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO

tory of mankind, some principles of law, or at least some rules of proceeding, would probably have gradually been established in respect to the partition of the territory among the discoverers. But this was a new case, and the difficulty gave rise to endless disputes, conflicts and collisions.

The first instance of this kind was a conflict between the French and the Spaniards, which took place on the southern coast, on the renewal, by Prince de Coligny, of the attempts to establish a colony at Port Royal, which had been made in 1562 through Ribault, and which under him had ended so disastrously, as narrated in the preceding chapter. Both the French and the Spaniards claimed the territory The French, under Cartier and others, had made discoveries and had set up monuments at the north, by which they claimed the whole country, calling it Canada. The Spaniards had done the same at the south, calling the whole territory Florida. Thus all the intermediate country was covered by a double claim.

LAUDONNIERE.

In the conflict which ensued, the leaders on the French and Spanish sides, respectively, were Laudonniere and Melendez. The former, Laudonniere, had accompanied the expedition of Ribault, at the

time when he left the party of twenty-five in the fort at Port Royal, as related in the last chapter. He was not with the party that was left, but returned with Ribault to France. On their arrival in France they found that civil wars had broken out afresh between the Protestants and the Catholics, and the country was so distracted that it was impossible to fit out a new expedition to carry reënforcements and provisions to the little colony, as Ribault had promised. It was on this account that no succors had been sent them.

But at length two years afterwards, in 1564, some sort of peace was made, and a plan was immediately formed to send a new expedition to America. No news had been heard of Ribault's colony, for although some few of the men who came back in the brigantine were saved, they had been taken to England, and the circumstance of their escape was not yet known at the French court. An expedition was accordingly planned to go in search of the colony so as to carry out provisions and supplies to them, if it should be found that any of the party were still alive, and if not, to begin the work of founding a settlement on those shores anew. It would seem that before the expedition actually sailed, tidings of the fate of the former colony reached them, for on their arrival in

America they proceeded at once to establish a settlement in a new place, without visiting Port Royal at all, until some time afterward.

This new expedition was committed to the charge of Laudonniere who had been one of the officers of the former expedition, and of course knew precisely where to look for the remains of the former colony. When he received his commission he was especially instructed to avoid interfering with the Spaniards in any way, or getting into any difficulty with them whatever.

THE VOYAGE OF LAUDONNIERE.

The expedition, which consisted of three ships and a proper complement of men, sailed from France in the spring of 1564. After meeting the usual vicissitudes and misfortunes attending a voyage across the Atlantic in those days, they arrived upon the coast of Florida. They first made the land in the vicinity of the spot where the city of St. Augustine now stands. From this place the ships cruised along slowly for some time toward the north, entering at every opening in the coast to examine the country and also to visit and trade with the Indians, until at length they came to the river of May.

They found the Indians every where very

friendly. At the river of May a company of Indians took the landing party to see the stone pillar which Ribault had set up here two years before. They found that it was not only safe and in good condition, but also that the Indians had made a sort of idol of it, or at least had made it an object of religious veneration. It was covered with garlands and wreaths of laurels and evergreen, and around it were placed a row of baskets containing corn and other offerings. The Indians, as they stood by and showed the stone, evidently regarded it, and the mysterious inscription that was carved upon it, with feelings of solemn awe.

SUPPOSED SALUBRITY OF THE COUNTRY.

In these expeditions for the founding of the colonies in America there were always multitudes of volunteers who were induced to join them by the extravagant ideas which were entertained in Europe in respect to the richness of the mines of the New World, the fertility of the soil, and the salubrity of the climate. We have seen in a former volume of this series that the main inducement under which one of the first and most important expeditions into these regions was undertaken, was the hope of finding a spring said to possess the power of making the aged young again. This very

party of Laudonniere's had been made up in part by persons who believed that the average duration of life in the New World was double that attained in the Old.

An incident occurred while they were now cruising along the coast which confirmed this idea. At one place where the party had an interview with a native tribe that lived on the banks of one of the rivers, near the margin of an impenetrable canebrake, they saw an old Indian who was, as they declared, the father of *five generations*, all living. The old Indian showed them two others who, he said, were his sons; two others who were his grandsons, and so on to the fifth generation! And what was more wonderful still, the father of this triply-great grandfather, was still alive, and was pointed out to the voyagers by his son. This last specimen, they acknowledged, looked decidedly old. Except that he could move, he had more the appearance of a body dead and dried up, than that of a living man. "His sinews," to use Laudonniere's own language, "his veins, his arteries, his bones, and every thing else almost, within him, appeared so clearly through his skin that a man could count them all."

It seems, moreover, that the people did not consider this man as yet very near the end of his days, notwithstanding his advanced age. They thought

that there was a prospect of thirty or forty years of life for him still to come.

The younger of these two men, the Indians said, was two hundred and fifty years old!

PLACE CHOSEN FOR THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

As the fleet advanced along the coast they passed again the mouths of the rivers which had received French names on the former voyage, such as the Seine, the Somme, the Loire, and others. They entered most of these rivers a little way, either in the ships or in the boats, and landed to converse or trade with the Indians.

After thus examining a great many different points along the coast, and meeting with various adventures at the different places which they visited, Laudonniere at length held a formal consultation, at which the officers of the expedition and the gentlemen accompanying it were invited to give their opinion in respect to the spot to be chosen for the establishment of their colony. The result of this council was that the river of May,* was selected. They accordingly sailed for that river, and arrived off the mouth of it near the end of June.

* It is generally supposed that this river was the one now called the St. John's, though there is some difference of opinion, and not a little uncertainty, about many of these localities.

The next day a large party, Laudonniere himself at the head of them, entered the river in boats and ascended it a little way, in order to explore the country and select the site for their fort and town. This party met with a variety of adventures on their excursion, and after some difficulty and delay they found a place at some distance up the river which seemed suitable for their purpose. The day was well nigh spent when they arrived at this spot, and they accordingly encamped for the night on the shore so as to be ready to commence operations the next morning.

FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN.

The next morning at daybreak the trumpet was sounded, to arouse the men and to call them together for a service of thanksgiving and praise to God for His goodness to them in bringing them thus safely to the end of their voyage. This service was, of course, performed according to the Protestant manner. First a hymn was sung. Then a prayer was offered, "beseeching God," to use Laudonniere's language, "that it wovld please Him of His grace to continve His accustomed goodnesse toward vs his poore seruaunts and ayde vs in all ovr enterprises, that all might tvrne to His glory and the aduancement of ovr king."

Immediately after this service was ended, breakfast was distributed to the men, and then the ground was marked out, and the men all went to work with great ardor and enthusiasm to build their fort. They had brought with them in the boats a full supply of tools, such as axes, saws, shovels, crowbars, picks, and every thing else that was required. The men were divided into gangs, the tools were distributed among them, and all were soon busily engaged. Some were employed in the woods in felling trees, others in making up the branches into faggots for gabions. Others brought earth to build the ramparts, and turf to cover the slopes. These operations served the double purpose of clearing the ground and also of building the fortress. The Indians came in too, in considerable numbers, from the surrounding country, and set themselves at work with hearty good will to assist the strangers in their labors.

Besides the fort itself there was a storehouse or grange, as they called it, to be built to contain the provisions and goods. This building was made quite large, and it was determined to thatch the roof of it with palm leaves, after the Indian fashion. The Indians themselves undertook this work, and they finished it in two days.

The fort itself had three principal sides. One

of the sides,—that which was toward the land—was made by an embankment nine feet high, in the form of a battlement. The face of the embankment was covered with turf, and before it was a ditch several feet deep. The front side of the fort, that is the side which was toward the river, was formed by a palisade of timber, very massive and strong. There was also a sort of bastion upon one side which was intended to contain the ammunition. This bastion was built of faggots and earth, well compacted together and finished at the top with turf to form a sort of parapet.

Within the lines of the fortification thus arranged was a large open space which contained the storehouse above mentioned, and also a guard-house for the soldiers, and another house for the officers. There was, moreover, a third house for the use of the commander himself. The commander's house was joined to the palisade above mentioned which formed the front of the fortification, so that there was one door in it, in front, which led out toward the river, and another on the opposite side opening into the court. The roof was made to project on each side so as to form a covered gallery all around the house.

To guard against the danger of fire, which was very great in this case, all the buildings being

thatched with palm leaves—the oven was made at a considerable distance from the fort.

As soon as these structures were in a sufficient state of forwardness to receive the ammunition and the stores, and also to shelter the men, the goods were all brought up from the ships and placed in them, and then about the end of July the ships set sail for France, leaving the colony to itself. Some of the smaller vessels, and also one or two boats, were retained by Laudonniere for his own use and that of the colony.

PLOTS AND CONSPIRACIES.

Every thing went on very prosperously for a time after the ships had gone. Some of the men were employed in finishing the works and in putting them into a complete state of defence, while others were sent off from time to time on exploring expeditions up the river in boats, and in the course of these expeditions they opened communications with many different Indian tribes, and met with a great many singular adventures. At length, however, a number of the men began to be very much dissatisfied with their condition. They had come to America expecting to find plenty of silver and gold, and to have nothing to do but to roam about the country and collect it. Instead of that they

were confined to one spot, and compelled to toil there like so many slaves. They sent in a petition to the commander that he would take them on an expedition up the river, for the purpose of penetrating some distance into the interior of the country to see what they could find; and when he refused, they mutinied, and began to form plans to take his life.

At one time they provided themselves with arms when they were at their work, and watched for an opportunity to spring upon the commander when off his guard and kill him. At another time when he was sick, they endeavored to bribe the surgeon to give him arsenic or quicksilver, in his medicine, or at least to furnish them with one of these poisons that they might put it in his drink. But he refused to do either. Then they formed a plot to place a keg of gunpowder under his bed, and so fire it, by means of a train and a slow match. But for some reason or other this plan failed too.

PIRACY.

Things went on in this way for some time, until at last, in the month of November, one of the ringleaders of the discontented party proposed to the rest that they should steal one of the vessels and go out as pirates into the West Indian seas. There

were a great number of Spanish vessels, he said, all the time going out to and fro, in these seas, and many of them contained valuable treasures of gold and silver going from Mexico and Peru to Spain. The plan which this desperado proposed was that the next time that they were sent on an expedition up the river in the bark, they should turn, as soon as they were out of sight, and sail down the harbor and put to sea.

This plan was carried into effect. And the very night after they had gone the other bark was stolen by another party, and at the same time the fastenings of the small boats were all cut, so that they might drift away with the tide. Thus Laudonniere was left without any means of navigation whatever. He immediately set his carpenters at work to build a boat, and after a day or two, finding that the exploring party which he had sent away with the first bark did not return, he sent a second party in the new boat up the river after them. It is needless to say that they could not be found.

The pirates had no proper stock of provisions, but they determined notwithstanding to put to sea, and to trust to chance for the means of supplying themselves. They had not been long at sea before they fell in with a Spanish vessel which they cap-

tured and robbed. They obtained a certain amount of gold and silver from this vessel, but no food—or at least but a small supply. They were accordingly soon in danger of starvation, and they were compelled to go into some port to obtain supplies.

In the meantime new plans for piratical excursions began to be formed by the discontented spirits in the colony. Laudonniere, as soon as he ascertained that his two barks were irrecoverably gone, set his men at work to build two others. When these new ones were pretty nearly completed, a party of the malcontents came to him with a proposal that he should send them on an excursion in the new vessels to some of the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, or on the mainland, in Central America, to procure supplies of food. Their plan was, if Laudonniere had consented, and had put them in possession of one or both the vessels for the purpose, to abandon the colony and to go on a freebooting expedition by themselves, with a view of robbing the Spanish vessels in the West Indian seas. They intended after obtaining as much gold and silver as they desired, to go home with it to France and then if they were there called to account for their proceedings, to make their escape to Italy, where they thought they would be able to live in peace on their ill-gotten gains.

But Laudonniere did not consent to their proposal. He suspected their designs and put them off on one pretext or another, which, however, by no means satisfied them. They contrived to plot together, and at length, on an occasion when Laudonniere was sick, and confined to his room, a party of them came in upon him, all completely armed—having first overpowered the guard—and insisted that he should yield to their demands. He refused to do so. They then took him up bodily, carried him out and put him on board one of the vessels, where they held him as a prisoner until they compelled him to sign a written permit authorizing them to take the new barks and proceed to sea. They threatened to cut his throat if he refused to sign this paper.

The passport or permit which they thus compelled him to sign, designated a certain number of sailors, and also a skillful pilot, whom they were authorized to take with them. As soon as they had obtained this document, they proceeded to arm the barks and to lay in a stock of provisions. They then set Laudonniere at liberty and immediately afterward put to sea. It was about the middle of December when they sailed, and their first project was to land on Christmas night at a certain island where there was a Spanish village, and where they

knew that the people at midnight would be assembled in the church to attend mass. Their plan was to burst in suddenly upon the people thus engaged, kill all who resisted, seize the sacred utensils and other treasures of the church, and then retreat to their ships again.

CONDITION OF THE COLONY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE MUTINEERS.

As soon as Laudonniere was liberated from his confinement and the mutineers were gone, he called together the men that remained and made an address to them, in which he recapitulated the various acts of insubordination and rebellion of which the deserters had been guilty, and charged the men not to forget the circumstances, in case they should hereafter be called upon in France to give testimony against them. He then reorganized his whole company, appointing new officers to take the place of those that were gone, and making all necessary arrangements required by the altered circumstances in which he was placed.

He commenced immediately the building of two more vessels, one of considerable size, to be used in any emergency which might make it necessary to go out to sea, and the other smaller, for excursions into the interior.

He also employed all those men that could be spared from the work upon the ships in repairing and strengthening the fort, so as to put every thing in the most perfect condition of defence. There was danger that the mutineers might return, and there was still greater danger that by their piracies they might excite the hostility of the Spaniards, and be the means of bringing an armed force from that nation to attack the settlement from which the pirates came. For it would be natural for the Spanish commanders to hold the whole colony responsible for the deeds of any portion of their number.

The entire camp soon assumed the appearance of a great dockyard, and was filled with groups of industrious workmen. Some were engaged in sawing great logs—which they had mounted for this purpose upon frames—so as to make planks for the sheathing of the ships, and for the decks. Others set up forges and worked at them, making tools and nails. Others constructed great kilns for preparing charcoal, and watched the burning of them. The Indians aided in all these labors as much as they could. They assisted in dragging timber out of the forest, and in carrying burdens of all kinds. They also brought considerable supplies of food, consisting chiefly of game, which they exchanged

very gladly for bill-hooks, knives, and bracelets, and beads made of shining tin.

THE COLONISTS AT WORK.

THE TWO CAPTIVE SPANIARDS.

Among other Indian parties that came to visit the colony at this time, and to offer their aid there was a delegation from a chieftain whose dominions were about one hundred miles to the southward of the fort; and these persons, in the course of their communications with Laudonniere, informed him that there was a man living with a certain chief-

tain in their neighborhood who was not of the Indian race, and who was called by the people there by a name which signified *the bearded man.* There was also another man, they said, in that region, in the family of another chief, who was not an Indian. They did not know this last one's name.

Laudonniere at once supposed that these two men might be Europeans. He immediately sent word to the chieftains in that part of the country that if there were any Christians in their hands, held as captives or otherwise, he would pay double the value of them if the chiefs would send them to him.

In due time they came. Except their beards, there was nothing in their appearance to distinguish them from the savages. But their beards marked them very distinctly, since for some mysterious reason beards do not grow upon Indian faces. In all other respects they were like the Indians. Their hair had grown to a great length, and they had no clothing except a scanty garment about their loins. They proved to be two Spaniards who had been wrecked upon the coast at some distance to the southward, about fifteen years before, and since that time they had lived in captivity among the Indians.

THE CAPTIVE SPANIARDS' STORY.

The story of the captive Spaniards was that there were three ships cast away at the same time, and that they were in one of them. The ships were wrecked upon certain shoals called the Martyrs, near an Indian country named Calos. Most of the gold and silver, and also the goods and stores contained in the ships, were saved from the wreck, as well as nearly all the passengers, among whom were several married women, who, with their children, remained in the dominions of the king of Calos still.

They said moreover that this place lay so near the track of vessels going to and fro between the Spanish islands and Spain, and was moreover so dangerous, that wrecks were continually occurring there, and that the king had amassed a vast amount of treasure from them. A part of these treasures he had stored in a certain village in a sort of a pit. This pit was as "big as a tun," and was full of gold and silver. Gold, moreover, had become so common in the country that the women used it for ornaments to a great extent. They wore girdles made of it so broad as seriously to interfere with their motions in dancing. The men said that if Laudonniere would march into that

country at the head of a hundred shot, as they expressed it, he could recover all this treasure.

These captives had been living wild so long that they had almost forgotten the use of clothes, and they examined those worn by the colonists with great curiosity and interest. Laudonniere gave them clothes and also caused their hair to be cut, thus restoring them to the appearance of civilized beings. The men saved their hair, however, when it was cut off, and packed it away, saying that they would carry it home with them when they returned into Spain as a memorial of their captivity and the sufferings which they had endured. One of the men also produced from his hair, when it was about to be removed from his head, a small piece of gold which he had concealed there, and which he now gave to Laudonniere. It seems thus that for people who wear no clothes the hair serves for a pocket.

GRADUAL DECLINE OF THE COLONY.

It would be interesting, if time and space would allow, to continue to narrate the incidents and adventures which befell the colonists during the following spring and summer. The interest would be a painful one, however, for from this time difficulties and embarrassments of various kinds began

to occur. Misunderstanding, which often ended in quarrels, arose between Laudonniere and the chiefs. Laudonniere thought he had reason to believe that all the pretended friendship which the Indians had thus far manifested, was insincere, and that they were only watching for an opportunity to rise against the colony and destroy it.

As the spring advanced, too, their stock of provision declined. They watched long and earnestly from a hill near the fort which commanded a view of the sea, for the arrival of ships from France bringing supplies, but day after day all through the months of April and May, they watched in vain. The Indians could not furnish them with food, for their own stores, as usual, at this season, were exhausted. They had no more maize, they said, than was necessary to be put into the ground for seed. The colonists supposed that they really had more corn than they pretended, and that they concealed it purposely from some latent hostile design. They sometimes brought in small supplies of food consisting chiefly of acorns, roots, and other such things, and whenever they had any corn they set so high a price upon it that the soldiers saw that if they went on trading with them their means of making purchases would soon be exhausted. The private resources of the men

were indeed well nigh exhausted now. Many of them were obliged to take the shirts off their backs to exchange for food, and when they complained of the little corn or fish which the Indians were willing to give them, in these bargains, the Indians replied jeeringly, "Very well! if you make so great an account of your goods, keep them and eat them, and we will eat our fish." And so they went away, laughing together at the joke. The men were reduced to so extreme a degree of destitution that they picked up the old fish bones laying about the doors upon the ground, and pounded them up in mortars, and made a species of what they called bread of them. This was not altogether vain, for there was in fact some little sustenance in the substance of the bones, which they thus extracted.

MURDER OF PETER GAMBY.

Such a state of feeling as this was pretty sure soon to lead to open hostilities. A man by the name of Peter Gamby had been sent for some purpose into the country of a certain chieftain, at a distance from the fort, and when the time arrived for him to come back he embarked his goods in a log canoe, and with two Indians to paddle him, set out on his return. The chieftain hired these two men to kill

Gamby, and take his goods. So they came up to him while he was stooping down to kindle a fire, in the boat, "to seethe fish"—for it was the custom on such expeditions to have fires for cooking in the boats, upon small hearths made of sand—and knocked him on the head with a hatchet, and then throwing his body overboard they went back to the chief with his goods and with the canoe.

OPEN HOSTILITIES.

Some of the men, exasperated by such deeds as this, and rendered desperate by famine, recommended to Laudonniere to send a party into the country and seize one of the chiefs for the purpose of holding him prisoner until his people should ransom him by bringing in a supply of food. For some time Laudonniere refused to resort to so desperate a measure as this; but at length, having as he thought good cause of offence against a certain chieftain named Utina, whose village was one or two hundred miles in the interior, he determined to resort to this expedient. So he put himself at the head of a body of armed men, and went up the river in boats a hundred and fifty miles or more, till he came near to Utina's village, and then secretly landing his men he marched through the woods several miles, surprised the village, and took Utina,

the chief, prisoner. In taking him away, however, he signified to the people that he had not captured the chief with the design to do him any harm, but only to relieve himself and his colony of the distress they were suffering for want of food, and that if the people would bring him a supply of provisions, which, however, he did not mean to take, he said, without paying for them, he would set the prisoner at liberty again. He said, moreover, that he would wait two days on board his boats to give them time to bring in the food.

This they promised that they would do. They had, however, it seems, no intention of keeping this promise, but designed instead to contrive another way to release the captive.

Accordingly, that day they assembled a large number of armed men, and went down stealthily toward the river, and placed the main body in ambush. They then sent forward a small party to the river's brink, and there called out to Laudonniere to say that in consequence of the attack which he had made upon the village, and the capture of the chief, the report of which had gone abroad, a neighboring chieftain, their enemy, had come in and taken possession of the village, and was now plundering it, and they begged him to come with his men and succor them. Their design was, of course, if Lau-

donniere had complied with this request to lead him into the ambuscade.

But Laudonniere was too wary to be caught in this snare. He refused to go. The Indians, finding that they were suspected, did all in their power to convince him that they were sincere, but he would not listen to them.

After the two days had passed and no provisions had been sent in, the two barks returned down the river, with Utina on board. He was detained prisoner for a long time, and many protracted and very curious negotiations were held in respect to his ransom. Many of the neighboring chiefs, enemies to Utina, sent to the fort making large offers to Laudonniere if he would kill the prisoner or deliver him up to them, and he received many promises from time to time from Utina's own people. But he was at last compelled to release him without receiving any considerable ransom.

RELIEF.

At length one day early in the month of August, as Laudonniere was looking out from the summit of the hill, to his great joy he saw four sails in the offing. He immediately sent down word to the fort. He says that "the men were so glad of the newes that one would haue thought them to bee out of

their wittes to see them lavgh and leape for ioy." The squadron proved to be under the command of the noted English captain and slave trader, John Hawkins. He came into the port to procure water, and he furnished the starving colonists with a considerable supply of food. Toward the end of the month, and before these supplies were exhausted, a fleet of vessels from France arrived under the command of Ribault, bringing supplies and reënforcements. The colonists were, of course, overjoyed at the coming of their countrymen, and it might have been supposed that all their troubles would now be at an end. But although this arrival put an end to some of Laudonniere's difficulties it involved him in others. It seems various rumors had found their way to France in regard to his management, which had caused charges to be advanced against him, and these charges he was now called upon to answer. There were other troubles which, however, cannot here be explained, especially, and a storm was now gathering over the colony, which was destined in a short time to bring upon it complete destruction.

THE SPANIARD MELENDEZ.

Among other items of intelligence which Ribault communicated to Laudonniere, one was the following warning, contained in a postscript to a letter

which Ribault had received from the Lord Admiral of France, just before he sailed. The postscript was as follows:

Captaine Iohn Ribavlt. As I was enclosing vp this letter I receiued a certaine aduice that Don Pedro Melendez departeth from Spaine to goe to the coast of Newe France. See yov that yov suffer him not to encroach pon yov, no more than he wovld that yov shovld encroach vpon him.

This Melendez was a Spanish naval officer of high rank and of great renown. After a long service in various parts of Europe, he had conceived the idea of undertaking an expedition into the New World, and he offered his services to the king of Spain to undertake anew the conquest and settlement of Florida. The king accepted his proposal. He granted him a commission with full powers, and large pay, and also secured to him very important commercial privileges in respest to the settlements that he might form. Melendez engaged on his part to fit out an expedition at his own expence, conquer the country from the Indians, and settle it with Spaniards. He contracted to invade the country with a force of five hundred men, to conquer it completely within three years, to explore the coasts and rivers, to establish a colony of five hundred

persons of whom one hundred should be married men, and to take out fifteen priests. He also agreed to import five hundred African slaves into the country, and by means of them commence the culture of the sugar cane.

The Spaniards had some time before this period adopted the practice of bringing slaves from Africa to till the land, and work the mines, in their various settlements, both in the island and in the main land.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

The departure of Melendez from Europe was hastened by the news which was received in Spain while he was making his preparations, that Laudonniere at the head of a party of French Lutherans, who were considered by the Spaniards as heretics of the worst kind, had founded a colony in Florida, and that Ribault was about proceeding thither with supplies and reënforcements for them. Thus it happened that the two expeditions crossed the Atlantic at about the same time, but while Ribault proceeded with his squadron to the river May, to join the French colony there, Melendez steered further south, and arrived upon the coast at some distance below. Here he landed and laid the foundation of the town of St. Augustine. This

proved in the end to be the first settlement made in America, that endured—all those that preceded it having sooner or later failed and been abandoned.

DANGER OF THE FRENCH COLONY.

Accordingly, when Ribault was showing Laudonniere the postscript in his letter from the Lord Admiral warning him of the danger from Melendez, Melendez was establishing himself in his settlement on the coast to the southward, and revolving in his mind plans for making a descent upon the nest of heretics, as he called them, with a full determination not to leave one of them alive.

Ribault thought it his duty to organize as strong a force as he could with all the ships and men at his disposal, and go down the coast in search of Melendez, in order to meet and disable him, if possible, before he should have time to come and attack the French. Laudonniere made a great effort to dissuade him from this undertaking, but Ribault was his superior officer, and he would not take Laudonniere's counsel. He manned and armed the fleet, leaving only a comparatively small number in the fort, and they the most inefficient and the least to be relied upon of the whole company. Thus the fort was left well nigh defenceless and

the fleet, taking with it almost the whole military strength of the colony, sailed away.

The end of this story must be briefly told. The fleet of Ribault was dispersed by a storm and many of the vessels were lost. Of the rest, a portion were attacked by Melendez and captured or sunk. Then an expedition was sent by land along the coast to the river May to destroy the colony. This force marched through the country, came upon the fort suddenly on the land side, thus taking Laudonniere entirely by surprise. He and some others succeeded in making their escape to the swamps, but all the rest were massacred by the Spaniards without mercy. Many of them were hung upon trees, and over them Melendez put up an inscription upon a board thus translated in the chronicles of the time:

I doe not this as vnto Frenchmen but as vnto Lvtherans.

That is, it was their religion and not their nationality that inspired his hatred.

As for Laudonniere, after wandering about with those who had accompanied him in his flight, for some time in the swamps and canebrakes, until he was so exhausted with hunger and fatigue that he

could scarcely stand, he reached the sea coast, and was finally able to make his escape on board one of Ribault's vessels which, it happened, was there, and so at length succeeded in making his way back to France, taking with him the small remnant of his company that he had been enabled to save.

The Protestants of France made no further attempts to settle colonies in America. A French expedition, however, did subsequently land upon the coast to take vengeance upon the Spaniards for their cruelty in massacring their countrymen. They surprised a Spanish settlement that occupied nearly the same spot with the French colony which had been destroyed, and massacred the whole population. They then took down the inscription which Melendez had put up, and in its place set up another, which was made by burning the letters upon a board with a hot iron, to the following effect:

I doe not this as vnto Spaniards, nor as vnto mariners, but as vnto Traitors, Robbers and Mvrtherers.

The only permanent result which followed from these efforts of the French to establish colonies in America was that of giving the name Carolina to

an important portion of the country. They called their first fort Fort Carolus, and the country Carolina, from the Latin form of the name of Charles, the reigning king of France at that time.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST COLONY OF ROANOKE.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

PERHAPS the name that is most distinguished among all those associated with the early history of the southern colonies of North America, is that of Sir Walter Raleigh. He is famed as the founder of the first English colony that was established on American shores. It was upon an island, on the coast of what is now North Carolina, that this colony was founded. The year was 1585. The settlement thus made endured, it is true, but a short time, but the establishment of it marks a very important era in the history of American colonization.

Sir Walter Raleigh was a statesman and a scholar, and possessed, moreover, of great wealth, and of commanding influence in England. He interested himself very much in plans for exploring and colonizing America for some time before he embarked in the great undertaking which has made his name so famous in American history. The

reports brought back by the expeditions which he sent out were so favorable, that he determined on forming a company and making a permanent settlement in the country. His plan, it is to be observed, was very different from that of those who had preceded him, whose only objects were either to discover mines of gold or silver, or else to find access through the American waters to the wealth of India. His intention was on the other hand, to create for himself a magnificent estate in the New World, by means of which he might become enriched through the rents paid him by his tenants, and over which, in case he should finally conclude to go himself to the country, he could live in grandeur, like a duke in England, as lord of the domain.

THE RECONNOITRING VOYAGE.

He accordingly presented a memorial to the government, and in answer to it he received in due time a patent, empowering him to take possession of and settle any lands that he might find in America, holding them as the dominions of the queen, but still ruling over them himself with almost absolute power. Having obtained this document, Raleigh immediately fitted out two ships to go on a preliminary voyage to reconnoitre the coast,

and select a place for settlement. He appointed two men, Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow to take command of these vessels, with orders to examine the coast within certain specified limits, take possession of the country in Queen Elizabeth's name, and select a spot for the establishment of the colony. They were, moreover, to gather all the information they could in respect to the country, its productions, and the numbers and characters of the native population, and then return.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXPEDITION ON THE COAST.

By reference to the map* it will be perceived that the coast of what is now North Carolina, is bordered by long tongues of land, running in a direction nearly parallel with the shore and at some distance from it, and enclosing large sheets of water between it and the coast proper. These tongues of land are low and sandy, and here and there are openings to be seen through them called inlets. Through these openings the sea beats in, at high tide, and the water which comes down by the rivers from the interior flows out, when the tide is down. The whole coast is so low that the approach to it, in the case of vessels coming in from sea, is denoted by the shoaling of the water, long before the land

* See map at the commencement of the next chapter.

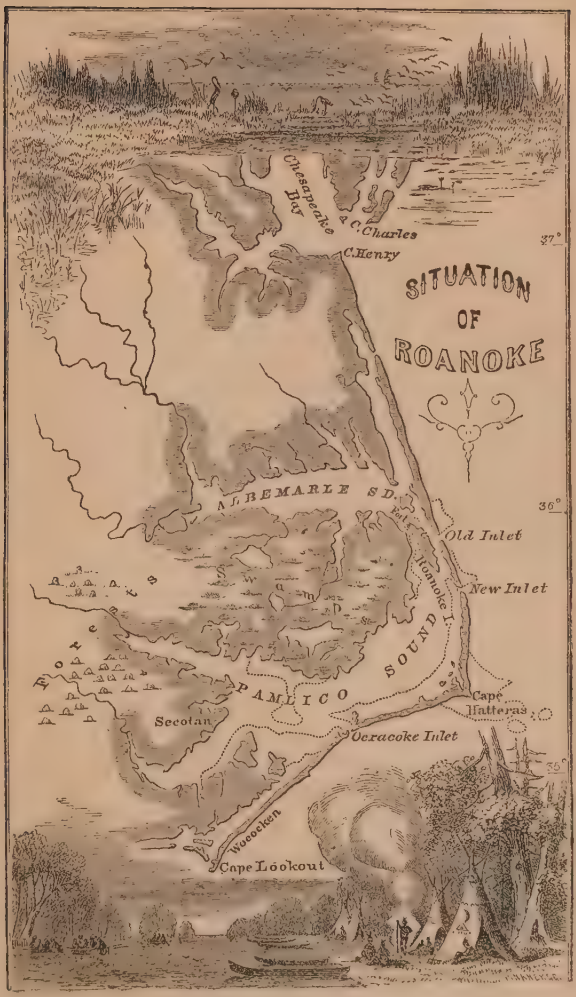
can be seen. Indeed in the particular voyage of which we are now speaking, the people on board the ships distinctly perceived the fragrance of the plants and flowers two days before they made the land. The fragrance, they said in their journal, "was as powerful as if they had been in the midst of some delicate garden, abounding in all kinds of odoriferous flowers."

The ships at length came in sight of land, but they were obliged to follow the coast more than a hundred miles, before they could find a place of entrance. They then reached an opening through which, though not without difficulty they succeeded in passing in. This opening it has been supposed was Ocracoke inlet.*

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

After passing through the inlet the vessels cruised about for a little time, and then landed

* It is difficult to identify particular islands and inlets on such a coast as this, at the present day, on account of the great changes which are continually taking place in these sandy formations and deposits, by the action of tides and currents, and especially of storms, which alter the whole configuration of the coast very essentially in the course of a moderate number of years. The chart here given represents the form of the coasts and bays, and the position of the islands and inlets, as represented on the most ancient maps, which in these respects are very different from those of the present day.


SITUATION
OF
ROANOKE
Chesapeake Bay
C. Charles
C. Henry
37°
ALBEMARLE SD.
36°
Old Inlet
Roanoke I.
New Inlet
PAMLICO SOUND
Cape Hatteras
Secotan
Ocracoke Inlet
35°
Wococken
Cape Lookout

to examine the country. They were exceedingly pleased with the aspect of beauty and fertility which everywhere met their view. They found on every side the most luxuriant forests and the greatest profusion of beautiful and fragrant flowers. The trees, too, were covered profusely with vines, which were everywhere loaded with clusters of grapes, so full and so abundant, as to fill the hearts of the voyagers with delight. The air was soft and balmy, and the whole scene was enlivened by the songs of birds, the chirping of insects, and by the life and motion of numerous other animals which, wherever they went, they saw browsing upon the foliage in the thickets, or running along upon the branches of the loftier trees.

THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE INDIANS.

On the morning of the third day after the arrival of the party, while they were all on board their vessels which were at anchor a short distance from the shore, they saw a canoe coming toward them. There were three natives in the canoe. They came on toward the vessels, without manifesting any special surprise, and at length ran the canoe to the land at a short distance from the vessels. One of the men from the canoe landed, leaving the other two on board. He then walked along the

beach toward the vessels, the people on board watching him all the time, curious to see what he would do. As soon as he came opposite to the ships he stopped, and then began walking to and fro looking at them.

The commanders of the vessels immediately manned one of the boats and proceeded to the shore. The Indian waited quietly where he was, till they came, without manifesting any fear. As soon as the boat drew near to the beach he commenced a sort of speech, and continued talking to the strangers for some time, though, of course, they could not understand anything that he said. In lieu of answering, however, they invited him by signs to go on board one of the ships with them. This he readily consented to do. They treated him with great politeness on board. They made him presents of a shirt and of a hat, with both of which he seemed greatly pleased. They also gave him a glass of wine.

After having shown him all that there was to be seen on board one of the vessels, they took him to the other, and finally they sent him on shore. He immediately went back to his companions whom he had left with the canoe on the beach, and going out with them over the water a little way they all went to fishing. In a short time they caught a large

number of fish. When they had taken a sufficient quantity they returned to the land, and there laid the fish out into two unequal heaps, making signs that the largest portion was for the largest vessel, and the other for the smallest one. Having thus, in their simple way, acknowledged and requited the attentions which one of their number had received from the strangers, they paddled away in their canoe and disappeared.

VISIT FROM A CHIEF.

The next day there came to visit the strangers,—probably in consequence of the report carried into the interior by the men who came in the canoe—quite a large party, among whom was a chieftain of considerable rank. He was afterward ascertained to be the brother of the ruling chief of the country. This party came in a fleet of canoes which were paddled up to the shore at a short distance from the ships, where the chief landed upon the beach, and then, attended by an escort of about forty men he advanced along the shore until he came opposite to the ships. There he stopped and his men spread down a mat for him upon the ground. He took his seat upon one end of this mat and four or five other persons, who seemed to be grand officers of state, took their places at the

other end. The name of this personage was Granganimo.

The captains of the ships then came on shore, as they had done in the case of the single visitor on the previous day. The king remained all the time in his place upon the mat while awaiting their coming, and when they arrived he invited them to sit down beside him. After this there followed the usual incidents of such an interview, the pronouncing of unintelligible discourse on one side, and on the other, the making of presents, and other such transactions. Of all the articles which were exhibited to the chieftain on this occasion the one which seemed to please him most was a bright tin pan. He caused a hole to be made in the margin of this pan and hung it about his neck, making signs to denote that he was going to use it as a breastplate to ward off arrows in battle. They afterward sold the chieftain this dish for twenty furs, worth a crown a piece. They sold a copper kettle for furs worth fifty crowns, and hatchets, knives, axes, and other such things in the same proportion.

FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

A day or two after this interview the same chief and his company returned, bringing with them

their wives and children to see the white men. The wife of the chieftain was a very pretty woman, and she appeared quite bashful in the presence of the strangers. She wore a long garment like a cloak, hanging down her back, with the fur side in, and a somewhat similar garment before. She had a band of white coral about her forehead, and long strings of pearls hanging down from her ears.

It was very curious that among the other implements and utensils that the natives had in their possession there were some cutting tools made of iron, and they gave the English to understand that the metal of which they were made came from a vessel which was wrecked on their coast about twenty years before. The vessel, they said, was broken to pieces by the waves, and from the fragments of it the Indians living in the neighborhood had contrived to draw out the spikes and nails, and it was from these that their iron tools had been made.

THE ISLAND OF ROANOKE.

While the ships remained at this station, one of the captains took a boat and seven men, and set off on an exploring expedition. After cruising about for some time the boat party reached the island of Roanoke, which they found was the residence of the chief who had been their visitor at the

ships. The chief himself was not at home, but his wife and the other women of the village received the strangers with the most cordial hospitality. They drew the boats up upon the sand out of the waves, which it seems at that time were running high. They brought the oars out of the boat and put them in a safe place, to prevent their being stolen. They took off the clothes of the sailors, which had become wet with the spray and dried them by a great fire.

The village was a very pretty one. It consisted of nine houses only, but these were very large, after the fashion of Indian lodges, each containing accommodations for many families. The chief's house contained five rooms. The officers of the English party were invited first into the outer room, where there was a great fire. When they had dried their clothes at this fire, they were taken into the next room, where they found quite a sumptuous banquet spread for them, consisting of venison, fish, fruits of different kinds, melons, and other such things. The officers were extremely gratified with the kind reception which was thus accorded to them, as well as with the whole aspect of the people and of the country. They found the people, they said afterward in their report, "most gentle, loving, and faithful, void of all guile, trea-

son, and such as live after the manner of the golden age."

STORY OF A WRECK.

While the English party were upon this island of Roanoke they were told by the natives that five-and-twenty years before a vessel was wrecked upon one of the outer islands, and that there were a number of people saved from the wreck, and taken care of by the natives. These persons were white men. After remaining about ten days in the country they procured two large log canoes of the natives and fastened them together so as to make one wide boat. They fitted masts into this double boat, and made sails for it out of their shirts. Then taking with them as much provision as they could procure, they put to sea, intending as the Indians supposed to return to their own country. But they were known to have been all lost at sea, for the two boats were afterward found cast upon the beach of another island, at a little distance below, after a great storm, all broken to pieces.

REPORT OF THE RECONNOITRING PARTY.

After remaining several weeks in the country the reconnoitring party returned to England. They took with them two of the natives whom they

probably kidnapped, as that was the method by which specimens of the population were usually obtained by these parties of explorers. The name of one of these men,—the only one of the two of whom much is afterward heard—was Manteo. Manteo finally became a very fast and faithful friend of the whites, and rendered very valuable services to the colonists who afterward came to the country, as their interpreter and guide.

On their arrival, the captains made their reports to Sir Walter Raleigh, of all that they had seen. They gave, moreover, such glowing accounts of the beauty and salubrity of the country which they had explored, of the gentleness and docility of the native tribes, and of the profuseness with which the land produced everything necessary for the sustenance of man, that it was determined to send out a large colony to make a settlement there, without any unnecessary delay.

SAILING OF THE COLONY.

The fall and winter after the return of the reconnoitring party were spent in organizing the expedition, and early in the spring it was ready to sail. The fleet consisted of seven vessels, the largest of which was the *Tiger*, of a hundred and forty tons. The fleet was placed under the command of Sir

Richard Grenville. The governor of the colony, who during the voyage was simply a passenger, was Sir Philip Lane. The whole number of colonists sent out was one hundred and eight. Among these were several gentlemen of rank and education, who all cherished golden dreams in respect to the exuberant beauty and fertility of the land in which they were to make their abode, and to the innocence, peace, and plenty which reigned in the dwellings of the natives. Manteo, and the other Indian who had been brought to England the year before, were taken back with this colony.

The expedition met with a variety of incidents and adventures on the voyage. The ships took an extreme southern course hoping to fall in with and capture some Spanish vessels on the way, for England and Spain were at this time at war, and every thing that could be captured at sea by either party, whether public or private property, was lawful prize. They encountered some severe storms, and after making the land on the American coast, they were near being wrecked off a certain cape which they accordingly called Cape Fear, a name which it retains to this day.

After the storm which they encountered off Cape Fear had subsided, they advanced to the northward along the range of islands, sand-bars, and long

tongues of land which here bordered the coast, till they reached Ocracock inlet, and then entered the sound. After entering they turned to the northward and sailed on to Roanoke island, where they landed, built their fort and commenced their settlement

RETURN OF THE FLEET.

It was early in July that the expedition arrived at Roanoke, and toward the latter part of August, the fleet, according to the original design, after waiting until the colony was comfortably established, and their position was well fortified, set out on the return to England, with the intention of coming back again the following season with reënforcements of men and fresh supplies of food.

The fleet did not sail, however, before the commander, Sir Richard Grenville, had laid the foundation for serious animosities between the Indians and the whites, which led in the end to the most disastrous consequences. Thus far the English had treated the natives of these coasts with great apparent kindness, in order to gain their confidence and thus be the better able to accomplish their own ulterior designs. There can be no doubt that this was the true state of the case, for in all the accounts which they give us of their transactions with the

Indians, they relate in the coolest manner possible, innumerable acts of deception practised upon them, and whenever it served their purpose they told them direct and open falsehoods. They seem never to have felt any scruple whatever in taking any of their property, or in seizing their persons in the most treacherous manner possible, after having enticed them into their boats or on board their vessels by the most hypocritical pretensions of good will and promises not to injure them.

It must be confessed, however, in justice to all concerned, that a great portion of the kindness and gentleness which the Indians themselves manifested toward their visitors and by which the reconnoitring party of the preceding year had been so much charmed was equally insincere. The display of generosity which they made was mainly an exercise of that consummate cunning for which the Aborigines of this country have always been so famed. They knew that it was not safe to quarrel with the new comers at the outset, and by an appearance of great harmlessness they thought that they could put them off their guard, and at all events be the better able to make their arrangements, undisturbed, for efficient hostilities against them when the time for open war should arrive.

THE STOLEN CUP.

During the two months that the fleet remained in these waters, Grenville, the commander, in company with the other principal officers of the fleet and of the colony made an excursion into the southern part of Pamlico Sound, as far as to an Indian town called Secotan. During this cruise and while near a certain village not very far from Secotan, a silver cup was stolen by some native. Grenville demanded that it should be returned, and he warned the tribe that if the cup was not sent back within a certain time he would destroy the village. The cup did not come, and as soon as the time expired he fulfilled his threat. He ordered the village to be burned and all the growing corn in the fields around it to be destroyed. Fearfully was this act of brutal injustice and cruelty afterward avenged.

SECOTAN.

The Indian villages of those times, such as the one that was destroyed, were of a very curious character. There was an artist attached to this expedition who made drawings of many of the scenes which he witnessed, which drawings were afterward published; and though executed in a very quaint and artless style, they give us quite clear ideas of

the objects which they represent. The houses were made of sheets of birch bark covering a frame of poles bent over at the top in a semicylindrical form, like a bower for grape vines over an alley in a garden. There was an opening in front for a door, but no windows. The houses were scattered at intervals through the village, with little fields of corn, tobacco, and melons, and small groups of trees between them. There were also places set apart for religious and other ceremonies, and fires, in the open air, like camp fires, around which cooking and other domestic avocations appeared to be going on.

STATE OF THE COLONY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

During the remainder of the autumn after the fleet had gone, and as far as possible through the winter, the chief occupation of the governor of the colony, after completing his fort, and making all necessary arrangements for the security of his stores, and the comfort of his men, was that of exploring the surrounding country, by means of boat expeditions directed along the coasts and up the principal rivers. In these excursions he greatly extended his acquaintance among the different tribes of Indians living on the shores of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and on the banks of the

rivers emptying into them, and though for some time his relations with the savages continued in general quite friendly, he soon found reason to be very distrustful and suspicious in regard to them, and to come to the conclusion that they were after all far less gentle, and artless, and loving, in character, than they had been represented by the voyagers of the former year. Sometimes a tribe would manifest a great desire to be on friendly terms with him, and would evince a wonderful degree of friendliness, but soon it would appear that their motive in these advances was to secure the assistance of the whites in a war with a neighboring tribe, or else that they had some other end of their own in view, to be accomplished by means of this seeming good will.

THE REAL FEELINGS OF THE INDIANS TOWARD THE WHITES.

In fact it was very plain that the Indians, after once obtaining from the strangers the curious articles which they had to dispose of,—the knives, hatchets, beads and other such things,—could have nothing farther to hope from them, but on the contrary a deal to fear, and that they must necessarily wish them all out of the country. This soon proved to be the true state of the case. The Indians began before long to be afraid of the new

comers, and from fearing, to hating them, there was but a single step. They stood extremely in awe of the fire-arms which they saw in the hands of the whites. They considered them as magical instruments of some sort, that killed by an invisible power; so that, often when any of their number died by a natural death, they supposed they had been secretly killed by the white men's guns. Their uneasiness, and the animosity which gradually sprung from it, increased much during the winter. They began to evince an unwillingness to furnish the colony with food. When the white men wished to buy corn, or fish, or any other such food, they pretended that they had none, and they removed their stores into the interior, away from the reach of the parties sent along the rivers in boats to procure supplies.

FAILURE OF THE EXPECTED RELIEF FROM ENGLAND.

The colony succeeded in getting through the winter, cheered by the hope of receiving succor from England early in the spring. But the time arrived and passed and the expected fleet did not come. They began to be in a state of serious distress. The Indians formed an agreement among themselves,—the English called it a conspiracy, not to let them have any food. Their hope was

that at length they would be starved out in their fort, and compelled to separate into small parties, as they themselves were accustomed to do in times of famine, and station themselves in different places along the coast and on the rivers to live upon fish. Then when thus scattered the Indians intended to fall upon them, taking one party at a time, and exterminate the whole.

NO POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING FOOD FROM THE INDIANS.

Having found it impossible to obtain food from the natives that lived in their neighborhood the colonists made excursions farther into the interior, by means of boats. On one of these excursions they ascended one of the rivers for four days, having heard that there was a tribe in that quarter that had a supply of corn. As they advanced the news of their coming preceded them, and they found the banks of the river everywhere forsaken and desolate. They found villages here and there, but they were all abandoned. The inhabitants had withdrawn into the interior, taking with them all their corn, all their household utensils, and every thing else that could be of use to the strangers. The party sent on this expedition had depended upon obtaining at least their supply of food from day to day, and had taken very little

food with them. They were consequently reduced to great distress, while they were yet a day's sail distant from the tribe that they were particularly seeking.

The commander called a council of his men and asked them what they thought it best to do. They had come up the river three days' sail from its mouth. From the mouth of the river through the sound, to their home on Roanoke Island was two day's sail more, even with fair wind and good weather. Their provisions were almost entirely exhausted. If they went on another day and then failed of obtaining a supply, the whole party would be in a state of starvation, and yet many days away from home. He gave the men all night to consider what to do.

When he called for the decision the next morning, he found that the men were unanimously in favor of going on. So they ate what little food remained and continued their voyage. Instead, however, of finding the supplies they expected, at the end of their long and weary course, they found open war. As they were proceeding slowly along near the shore of the river, suddenly a shower of arrows fell all around them. They immediately pulled to the shore, seized their arms, landed, and pressed forward to meet the enemy. But the

enemy had fled. It was useless to think of pursuing them, or to proceed any farther in hopes of food. So they turned their faces homeward in a state bordering on despair.

They came down the river far more rapidly than they went up, but before they reached the sound they were reduced to great distress. They gathered the leaves of a certain tree in the forest and boiled them for food. When they reached the sound there was a storm sweeping over it, so that they could not go out. They, however, found their way to certain wears in that vicinity which had been constructed for taking fish, and they obtained a supply sufficient to keep them alive until the storm was over, and they could cross the water and reach home.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Of course in such a state of things as this the anxiety of the governor of the colony must have been extreme. The time for the arrival of their own fleet from England had passed. Their only hope now was from some chance vessel passing along the coast. But being on an island so far inland they had no view of the open sea. To get to the open sea it was necessary first to cross from Roanoke Island to the long tongue of land border-

ing the sound, and then to pass across that land—which though it appears so narrow on the map was really several miles wide—to the outer shore of it, and then in order to be able to communicate with any vessel that might come in sight, it was necessary to follow the tongue of land down to the inlet. This was a distance of more than twenty miles.

The governor established a lookout at this place, and stationed men there to watch. At length in the month of June a messenger came from this station, walking the whole distance over the sand hills and along the beach, with news that a fleet of twenty sail had arrived off the coast, and were anchored at the inlet.

This proved to be the fleet of the famous naval commander, Sir Francis Drake, who had been sent out by the English government against the Spaniards, and had gained great renown by the long cruises that he had made, and the great victories which he had achieved on the Spanish seas.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

Communications were soon opened between Sir Francis Drake and the governor of the colony. A detachment from the squadron came in to visit the colony, and to bring supplies of food. After much deliberation and consultation between the two com-

manders, it was finally concluded that the colony should remain until August, to wait for reënforcements from England. If they did not come by that time, then they were to return home. To enable them to do so, Sir Francis was to leave them some vessels; namely, a bark of seventy tons called the *Francis*, two pinnaces, and four small boats. He was also to leave sailing masters to navigate these vessels, and a sufficient supply of provisions, arms, and ammunition for the use of the colony until the time should arrive for their return.

Everything was accordingly thus settled. The vessels were brought into the sound and were either on their way to the island to be delivered to the governor or had already arrived there, when suddenly a storm arose on the thirteenth of June, and continued three days, during which the vessels were lost, and thus all the plans which had been so carefully formed were entirely deranged. The admiral had no more small vessels that he could spare, but he offered to give the governor a ship, called the *Bonner*, of one hundred and seventeen tons—but she was too large to be trusted within the inlet. For the water of the sound was every where so obstructed with shoals and sand-bars—except in a narrow and tortuous channel which meandered through the centre of it, and which was kept open

as a sort of water course by the tides going in and out—that it was very dangerous for any but vessels of the smallest burden to enter it.

RETURN OF THE COLONY TO ENGLAND.

The governor was not willing to take the risk of a vessel which was to lie at anchor in the open roadstead for a month or more, as his sole reliance for the means for returning to England, and so it was finally determined that the colony should remain in America no longer, but the whole company should take passage at once in Sir Francis's fleet and proceed at once to England. So they began to pack up every thing that was of value among their effects, and prepare to embark.

But their troubles were not yet ended. There was quite a long voyage to be taken in small vessels, down the sound and through the outlet, before the fleet could be reached. In the course of this voyage a storm arose and the whole company came near being lost. They only saved themselves by casting out most of their baggage into the sound. In this way a great many journals and records, and other documents pertaining to the colony, were lost, and also many articles which had been collected as specimens of Indian art, and other curiosities of this kind. The colonists themselves were, however,

saved, and at length reached the fleet, though in a very destitute and exhausted condition.

And this was the end of the first English colony planted upon American shores, though it was not the end of the attempt to establish a colony on this spot—as we shall presently see.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SECOND COLONY OF ROANOKE

ARRIVAL OF THE EXPECTED RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

A VERY few days after the first colony of Roanoke abandoned their settlement for the purpose of returning to England, as related in the last chapter, a ship which Sir Walter Raleigh sent out to relieve them, with provisions and stores, arrived. and within a fortnight three more ships, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville himself, appeared, with a larger supply of stores, and a considerable reënforcement of men. When this last squadron arrived, and found that the island had been abandoned, the commander was for a time quite at a loss to know what to do. He concluded at length to leave a small party on the island, to keep possession of the ground until he could return to England and make arrangements for the reëstablishing the colony on a more extended scale. So he repaired the fort, and detached a small body of men to garrison it. It is said that the number was fifteen. He also left a sufficient quantity of

provisions and other supplies for the use of the men, and then sailed again for England. This was in the summer of 1587.

A NEW COLONY SENT OUT.

Sir Walter Raleigh immediately began to make preparations for sending out a new colony. These preparations were continued during the winter, and in the spring the expedition was to sail. The colony consisted of one hundred and fifty persons, among whom twenty were married men who took their wives with them. There were also ten or twelve children, chiefly boys. John White was appointed governor of the colony, and twelve of the principal persons connected with it were named as his council. They were called assistants.

The fleet consisted of three vessels. The name of the largest one, in which the governor himself sailed, was the *Admiral*. Of the other two, one was called a pinnace and the other a fly boat. The expedition sailed from Portsmouth near the last of April, 1587.

Governor White received a formal charter from Sir Walter Raleigh—under the authority which Sir Walter had himself previously received from the queen, by his patent—to establish a colony in America. His orders were to proceed first to the

island of Roanoke, and if he found the company there who had been left the preceding year, to take them and proceed to Chesapeake Bay, which lay farther to the northward. There he was to select a new site upon some of the rivers emptying into that bay, and to lay the foundations of a city to be called the city of Raleigh. With these instructions the fleet set sail.

THE VOYAGE.

The course usually taken by the expeditions which were sent in those days from England to the American coast was quite a circuitous one, and was attended with many delays. In this case the fleet went the first day only across the Solent from Portsmouth and stopped at Cowes, where it remained at anchor for a week, waiting either for wind, or for the purpose of completing their preparations. Then again they waited at Plymouth two days. At last the expedition put to sea. The first land which they made on the American side was one of the West India Islands. They cruised along among these islands, stopping to land here and there in order to obtain fresh provisions, fruits, water, and salt. At one island, that of Santa Cruz, they stopped to rest three days, and allowed all the emigrants,—or planters

as they called them,—that is, the men, women, and children who were to form the colony—to go on shore to rest themselves from the voyage. The people built cabins to shelter themselves and their families, from the sun and the rain, while they remained on the land.

Some of the boys while roaming about at this place, found certain fruits growing in the woods which looked like green apples, and they ate them. They also brought some specimens home to their parents and they ate them too. The consequence was that their mouths were all poisoned. Every one who ate of the fruit was attacked with a burning pain in the mouth and throat which was almost intolerable, and their tongues became so swollen that they could not speak. The consequences, however, in the end, were not very serious. All who had been attacked recovered in a few days.

TROUBLE WITH THE MASTER.

The officer who had command of the vessels, as navigator, on such voyages as these, was called the Master. The Master's name, in this case, was Ferdinando. He was a rough, rude man, and very little disposed to pay deference to the governor's authority. It would be time enough for Mr. White to begin to be governor, he seems to have

thought, when he should be landed with his colony in the country, over which he was to rule, and in the meantime, while the expedition was at sea, he was determined to be master himself, and to be so in fact as well as in name. He was thus continually coming into collision with the governor, and he was almost always able to carry his point by the command which he had over the vessels and the crews, and by his violent and blustering demeanor. At one time, for example, while among the West India Islands, the governor being desirous of obtaining a supply of salt for the colony, proposed landing upon a certain island where it was supposed there were natural deposits of salt, in order to obtain some. His plan was to send the pinnace, with a company of armed men on board, for protection against the savages, if any should be found, into a certain bay which opened up into the interior of the island.

So he ordered a company of men to get ready. The master seeing these preparations going on, began to make objections to the plan. He said he was not sure that there was any salt in that island at all. Then, moreover, if the pinnace was sent into the bay it would be gone all night, and if a storm should come on, his ship would be in great danger. The governor, however, persisted. Fer-

dinando, in the meantime, had craftily caused the ship to drift into rather shoal water. He now ordered the lead to be cast. The depth was reported three and a half fathoms. He immediately pretended to be extremely alarmed, and began to curse and to swear in a terrible manner, crying out to the man at the helm, "Bear up hard! Bear up hard!" at the same time vociferating other orders to the sailors in respect to the management of the sails, and hurrying to and fro in the greatest pretended excitement, as if the ship was in most imminent danger of going on shore. He continued this acting until the vessel had receded to some distance from the island, and the projected expedition was abandoned.

ARRIVAL AT THE COLONY.

After leaving the West India Islands the three vessels moved to the northward, and at length came in sight of the mainland at Cape Fear. Indeed they passed so near to the cape that they narrowly escaped going ashore upon it. In due time they arrived opposite to one of the inlets leading into Pamlico Sound, and came to anchor there. This was on the twentieth of July, 1557.

LANDING OF THE COLONY.

It was not safe for the *Admiral* to attempt to

enter the sound. She accordingly remained at anchor outside, and preparations were made for going in with the pinnace. The governor selected a company of forty of his best men to go on board the pinnace with him to Roanoke Island, intending to make thorough search there, and in the vicinity, for the fifteen men. If the men, or any remnant of them were found, his plan was to obtain all the information from them that he could in respect to the country and the Indians, and then to return to the ship, bringing the fifteen men with him, or leaving them behind as should be judged best, after ascertaining the condition they were in. He himself and his party were then to go northward into Chesapeake Bay, and there establish his own colony according to the instructions which Sir Walter Raleigh had given him.

As soon as all these men, together with the governor himself, had gone on board the pinnace, and were ready to sail, an officer from the *Admiral*, by direction of Ferdinando, called out to the sailors who had charge of the pinnace, and directed them not to bring any of these men back, but to leave them on the island. They might bring the governor back if he wished to come, the officer said, and any two or three that he choose to bring with him. But the rest must remain; for the time was too far

spent, he said, to allow of their going to Chesapeake Bay, and the master could not undertake to convey the colony any farther.

The governor seems to have felt compelled to submit to this decision. At any rate he proceeded toward Roanoke with his forty men, and that night reached the island. He landed in the southern part where the fifteen men had been left, but no trace of them was to be found.

RUINS OF THE FORMER SETTLEMENT.

The settlement made by Governor Lane's colony, an account of which was given in the preceding chapter, was in the northern part of the island, and accordingly on the next morning after their landing, the governor, taking with him a considerable party by way of company and escort, walked in that direction, in hopes to obtain there some intelligence of the fifteen men. They found, when they arrived on the spot, that the fort was all in ruins. The houses were still standing but they were all open to the weather, and the ground floors were overrun with melon vines which had crept in there from the yards around, and in some of the huts there were deer, feeding on the melons. The whole scene presented an appearance of having been long entirely abandoned.

MURDER OF ONE OF THE ASSISTANTS.

The governor now resolved to lose no time in repairing the fort and the houses, and in bringing up the remainder of his colonists and establishing his settlement. While engaged in these measures the whole company was, in the course of a few days, greatly shocked by an occurrence which threw a deep gloom over the minds of all. This occurrence was nothing less than the cruel murder of one of the principal men of the colony by the Indians.

The name of the person murdered was George Howe. It was on the fifth day after the landing of the colony that the event occurred. The colonists did not suppose that there were any Indians upon the island, and so they all felt perfectly secure in straying away into the thickets, or rambling along on the beach wherever they pleased. Mr. Howe went away about two miles from the camp, and was amusing himself with catching crabs by means of a forked stick, in a sort of pond, or lagoon, not far from the shore. He had taken off most of his clothes and was wading in the water in search of the crabs, being thus entirely helpless, when suddenly he was transfixed by a multitude of arrows which came flying from the canebrakes near.

He was pierced by no less than eighteen arrows. The Indians who had shot at him rushed upon him as soon as their arrows were spent, and cut him down where he stood with wooden swords, and then beat his head to pieces with clubs. As soon as the deed was done, they fled to their canoes and made their escape to the main land.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NATIVES REOPENED.

After putting things somewhat in train at the fort, an expedition was sent by the governor to the main land, with Manteo for interpreter, to endeavor to open communications with the natives, and to ascertain if possible what had become of the fifteen men. The expedition was successful in respect to both these objects. They visited the tribe to which Manteo belonged, and though at first they were very coldly received, the Indians being evidently disposed to regard them as enemies, they finally succeeded, partly through Manteo's persuasions, and partly by their own earnest promises to be peaceable and honest in all their dealings with them, in establishing something like a treaty of peace. They learned, moreover, that the fifteen men had been surprised by a band of Indians from the interior, belonging to a tribe that hated the whites, and a large number of them had been killed.

The rest had made their escape, but no one knew what had become of them.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

After having thus accomplished the purposes intended, the expedition returned with their report to the governor, and from the information which they brought him he decided in his own mind that certain tribes who were specified were to be considered as his enemies, and that it was probably they who had attacked the fifteen men and who had also killed Mr. Howe. The governor seems to have considered too, that the best way to deal with any of the Indians who were disposed to be unfriendly, was to strike terror into them at once; and he consequently determined on a secret expedition into their country, to take vengeance upon them.

He accordingly organized a boat party of twenty-four men, well armed, and embarked with them at midnight, in order to pass across to the main land. The destination of the party was to a village which belonged to the tribes that the governor wished to punish. Manteo undertook to guide them to the spot.

Now, it happened singularly enough that though the village did really belong to the Indians that had murdered Mr. Howe, it was not occupied by them

at this time. The proper owners had fled precipitately after the murder, under an expectation that they would be attacked, and had left all their corn and fruit to be devoured by the birds or deer, or to be taken by any body that might choose to come for it. A party of Manteo's own friends—those who had so recently made a treaty of amity with the new comers, had heard of the abandonment of the village, and had come to gather the fruits and the corn left unprotected; and they were quietly reposing there, on the night when the party of avengers came.

The white men arrived a short time before daybreak. They landed a little below the village and then crept stealthily through the thickets around to the land side of it, so as to bring the village between them and the water. They saw a fire, and some Indians sitting by it. These were really women, though as it was nearly dark, and they were besides partly concealed by the foliage, and as the soldiers were, moreover, too much under the influence of excitement at such a moment to exercise much discrimination, they took them for men, and rushed upon them with great fury.

The Indians, amazed at this sudden onset, fled into the canebrakes, where the whites began firing at them, and one at least was shot through the

body by a bullet. Another one narrowly escaped being killed, for a soldier had his gun ready aimed, and was just pulling the trigger when he caught sight of a child upon the back of his intended victim, by which token he at once knew that it was a woman that he was about to kill.

At the same moment too, one of the Indians, who happened to know the captain of the party of soldiers, came forward and called out the captain's name. The firing was immediately stopped, and the officers of the detachment learned to their infinite regret and mortification that they had been shooting their friends.

They made most ample excuses and apologies for this terrible mistake, and the Indians seem to have been easily induced to pardon it.

BIRTH OF THE FIRST ENGLISH CHILD.

About a fortnight after the establishment of the colony on the island of Roanoke a child was born. It was the first child of European parentage born in America. This child was the daughter of one of the governor's assistants, and granddaughter of the governor himself—her mother being the daughter of Mr. White. Her father's name was Ananias Dare, and she was christened Virginia Dare. That part of the country had before received the name

of Virginia, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen, as she was frequently called.

PROSPECTS OF THE COLONY.

As the time drew nigh for the vessels to depart in order to return to England, the colonists began to feel many misgivings. A certain gloom had been cast over their minds by the disappearance and undoubted destruction of the fifteen men who had been left upon the island before. They had not succeeded in reaching the place where they intended to have made their settlement, but had been left in a place where the experiment of planting a colony had twice failed. The Indians were far from being friendly, and their prospects were generally so discouraging that they became extremely anxious to make *sure* of soon receiving reënforcements and fresh supplies from England. So they proposed that two of the assistants should go to England to attend personally to the work of fitting out a new expedition early in the following spring.

But here a difficulty arose. None of the assistants were willing to go. Probably one of the conditions was that they were to leave their families behind them, as a guarantee for their coming back again, as otherwise it would be difficult to account

for their reluctance to return. At last, after a great many plans had been proposed, and a great many conflicting opinions and propositions had been discussed and condemned, a general opinion was formed by the assistants, and indeed by all the company, that the governor himself ought to go. They considered it safer for them to undertake to get through the winter without his help, than to incur the least risk of failing to receive supplies promptly in the spring.

THE GOVERNOR IS UNWILLING TO RETURN.

At first the governor very positively refused to listen to this proposition, and he assigned two somewhat incongruous reasons for his unwillingness to comply with it. In the first place he could not leave the colony, he said, without incurring the charge at home of having deserted his post of duty. His enemies in England would say that he had persuaded many persons to join the colony under the impression that he was himself going to share their hardships and dangers, and that then he had taken the first opportunity to make his escape, and to leave his comrades to encounter all the real difficulties of the undertaking alone. It would be believed in England, he said, that he had never really intended to remain with the colony but had

only joined it from motives of policy, with the design, after the others had been irretrievably committed to it, of finding a pretext for returning home.

The second reason was of a much less generous character, namely, that his property would not be safe if he were to leave it in the colony without being present to take care of it—especially if the plan which was now beginning to be entertained of removing the settlement to some other place, farther into the interior of the country, should be carried into effect. He said that in such a case "his stvffe and goodes might be both spoiled, and most of them pilfered away in the cariage, so that at his retvrne he shovld be forced to prouide himself anew, or else at his comming againe into Virginia find himself utterly unfvrnished."

He complained that he had already had some experience of this spoiling and pilfering, having suffered much from this cause on one occasion when he was absent from the fort only three days.

We have a striking indication of the rough and turbulent character of these colonizing expeditions, in the fact, that the private property of the governor himself was not safe from being stolen or destroyed, if he ceased, even for three days, to keep personal watch over it.

THE GOVERNOR IS FINALLY PERSUADED TO RETURN.

To obviate the governor's objections, the colony offered to give him a writing, signed by them all, which should certify that in returning to England he acted not of his own will, but only in compliance with the earnest and united wishes of the assistants, and of the whole colony. They moreover agreed to give a receipt for all his goods, and property of every kind, and to be responsible for its safe keeping during his absence; and if any of it should be lost or damaged in any way, they would pay the full value of it on his return.

In consideration of receiving these two documents, and influenced moreover by the entreaties of the colonists in which many of the women earnestly joined, the governor finally concluded to return to England. He did not come to this decision, however, until half a day before the vessels were to sail. He had barely time to make a few hurried preparations and go immediately on board.

Before the governor went away, it was agreed between him and the colonists, that if the latter should remove, during his absence, to some other place, they should carve the name of the place upon some of the trees near the fort, in order that he might know where to go to look for them. It

was, moreover, agreed that if they were in distress or trouble of any kind, at the time of their going away, they were to make a cross upon the wood of the tree, over the inscription.

THE GOVERNOR'S PASSAGE HOME.

The governor's return voyage to England was attended with dreadful danger and suffering. He did not go in the *Admiral*, which was the largest ship in the squadron, but in one of the smaller vessels, the one, namely, which was called the Fly-boat. When they were weighing anchor in order to proceed to sea, something gave way about the capstan in this vessel, in consequence of which the weight of the anchor caused the capstan to fly round with great rapidity and to knock the men with the bars, by which means many of them were seriously hurt, and some were entirely disabled. There were only fifteen men in the crew of this vessel, and twelve of them were at the capstan at the time of the accident. Those that were not hurt went to the capstan again, and endeavored once more to raise the anchor. But the number was now not sufficient. They struggled hard to hold the weight but they lost their hold, and were thrown down a second time. So many men were disabled by this double misfortune that they were

obliged to cut the cable and let the anchor go, in order to get free.

It was found the next day that there were only five men of the fifteen fit for duty. It appeared also that Ferdinando, who was in command of the *Admiral*, did not intend to go directly to England, and the company on board the fly-boat accordingly left the other vessels and undertook to cross the Atlantic alone.

They encountered a terrific storm after they had been out a few days, and before long their provisions and water began to fall short. For many days all the drink they had consisted of the lees of the wine and beer drained from the empty barrels, and a small supply of water which was almost in a state of putrefaction. Many of the company died from the injuries they had received, or from sickness brought on by hunger and fatigue. At length, in about a month after leaving the American shores they made land, which proved to be the coast of Ireland. They succeeded at last in getting to the shore, though they were all in the last stages of exhaustion and looked more like dead than living men.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO SEND RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

It seems the colonists had good cause for their

apprehensions in respect to the coming of reën-forcements and supplies, for even the governor himself, although he was indefatigable in his efforts, and most earnest in his entreaties to the parties concerned to send out an expedition the following year, could not accomplish it. The whole country was occupied with concerns much nearer home. A furious war was raging between England and Spain, and both sides were husbanding all their strength for conflicts upon their own shores. Three years passed away, without anything being done.

THE GOVERNOR SAILS IN SEARCH OF THE COLONY.

At length, in 1590, the governor succeeded in obtaining an order that a certain squadron, which was going to the West Indian seas, should take him on board and touch on the coast of Virginia, opposite to the island of Roanoke,—for the whole region was then called Virginia, though the site of the colony was really within the territory now forming the state of North Carolina—and give him an opportunity to ascertain whether any remains of the colony were yet to be found.

It is probable that the owners and commanders of these vessels had very small expectation that any traces of the colonists could have survived the

three years of their abandonment, for the governor complains that they would not allow him to take any stores or any persons with him. "Nothing," he says, "sauing only myselfe and my chest; no, not so mvch as a boy to attend vpon me, although I made great svte and earnest entreatie, as well to the chiefe commanders as to the owner of the ships."

The names of the vessels forming this squadron were the *Hopeful*, the *John the Evangelist*, and the *Little John*. They sailed from Plymouth in March, 1590.

ARRIVAL ON THE COAST.

After a wandering cruise of five months spent in the seas bordering on the Spanish territories, during which time the squadron was engaged in making surveys, capturing prizes, and accomplishing other objects for which the expedition had been specially intended, the fleet advanced to the northward along the coast of Florida, and at length in the latter part of August, the vessels approached the land opposite the inlet which led to Roanoke. Here they came to anchor, with the intention of sending in a party in the boats on the following day. They saw a smoke over the land in the direction of Roanoke which led the governor to hope

that he should find the colony safe where he had left it, three years before.

The next morning two boats were manned, and a party, headed by the governor, set off in them to go to the island. As they left the ship an arrangement was made for firing guns at regular intervals to give notice to the colony of the arrival of their friends. The boats were proceeding toward the inlet, when they perceived another smoke in a different direction, on one of the islands, and they concluded that it would be best to go there first. So they rowed in that direction until they came to the land, and there left their boats in a small harbor which they found, and went over land toward the smoke. They found, as usual in such cases, that the distance was greater than they supposed. The way was very difficult too, and they could find no water. The whole party suffered very much with heat, thirst, and fatigue, and when they reached the spot they found nothing but a fire burning in the woods, with no living being near it, and no traces of there having been any one there, except in the fact that the fire was burning.

Disappointed and much cast down at this result, the governor and his party retraced their long and weary way back to the boats, and then returned to

the vessels, intending to go out again for the purpose of proceeding to Roanoke on the following day.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The boats set off on the following morning and rowed to the shore, which was at a great distance from the ships, the shoalness of the water making it necessary for all vessels to keep off some miles at sea. The boat from one of the ships went very much in advance of the other, and it approached the land while the other was still a mile or more behind. As they drew nigh to the inlet, the men observed that there was a heavy surf rolling in, but they thought that by good steering and careful management they should be able to go through. This first boat in fact passed through safely, so far as the lives of the crew and passengers were concerned, but she was half filled with water by a sea which struck her when on the bar, and everything on board was wet and much damaged. The men immediately rowed to the land to repair this damage, so far as possible, and also to wait for the other boat.

At length the second boat arrived, and in attempting to pass the bar she was upset by a sea. The men clung to her and attempted to right her,

but she was beaten down again by the waves, and rolled over and over upon the bar with so much violence that some of the crew were stunned and drowned, while the rest were obliged to scramble away from her in the most precipitate manner, and swim for their lives. The men from the first boat, who were now safe on land, threw off their outer clothing, jumped into their boat, and rowed out with all possible speed to rescue their comrades. They saved four of them. There had been eleven in the boat, in all. Seven were drowned.

I know of no incident which shows in a more striking manner the stern and terrible character of the work in which these early colonists were engaged, and the extreme severity of the pressure under which they constantly lived and acted, than the fact, that the occurring of this dreadful disaster, by which more than a quarter of their number were suddenly killed before their eyes, did not induce the boat party to return to their ships and postpone the expedition. After the first shock of the disaster was over they quietly went to work to recover the boat which had been overturned, and then making a new distribution of the crews they went on, in order to prosecute their search for the colony.

They turned to the northward when fully within

THE DISASTER AT THE INLET.

the inlet, and sailed in the direction of Roanoke. They saw the smoke of a fire over the island and this guided them. Night came on, however, before they reached the island, for the distance which they had to go was very considerable, and they were detained some time by the disaster at the entrance. When they reached the point opposite where they had seen the smoke it was quite dark. They thought it not prudent to land until they should first ascertain whether they were to meet with friends or foes.

So they kept the boats just off the shore, and blew a trumpet, and shouted, and sang, and in every other possible way endeavored to make it known that they were there, to any who might be within hearing on the land. But they could obtain no answer.

So they concluded to remain where they were and wait for the morning.

As soon as it was light, the governor, with a small party of men to accompany him, went cautiously into the interior of the island, in the direction where the smoke had been seen. When they came to the spot they found some trees and grass burning, but no signs of any living being near.

They then returned to the boats, and leaving there a sufficient number to guard them, the rest,

led by the governor, followed the beach along to the northern part of the island, where the colony had been left. When they arrived at the spot they found it silent and desolate. There was a very strong palisade about the ground where the houses had been built, but the houses themselves seemed to have been taken down, and the materials removed. On one of the trunks which formed the palisade, and at the side of the entrance, was an inscription. A square piece of bark had been removed from the tree, and upon the wood beneath was the word CROATOAN distinctly marked. There was, however, no cross over the word, and this denoted that the colony were not in distress at the time of their removal.

Croatoan was a well-known place at some distance up the sound, where a tribe of Indians resided that had always been considered as friendly to the whites.

The governor and those with him entered the palisade. Every thing within wore the aspect of desolation. Various articles were found lying about upon the ground, all overgrown with grass and weeds. There were several bars of iron, some pigs of lead, several guns, and other such things. After examining carefully all these relics, the governor led the way to the place on the shore where the

colonists had been accustomed to keep their boats, but no traces of them were to be found.

On his way back from this place the governor was met by a sailor, one of his party, who said that he and some others had discovered a place where some chests had been buried and afterward dug up and ransacked, and the contents thrown all about the ground. The governor immediately went to the place, and there found a pit where the chests had been buried, and the remains of the chests scattered about, and with them fragments of various articles which they had contained. He found the ruins of one of his own chests here, with books torn from their covers, and maps and picture frames, all spoiled by lying long in the rain.

After looking mournfully upon these scenes of desolation for some time, the party went back to their boats and commenced their return voyage down the sound, and thence out to the ships in the offing. The governor intended to have proposed making another expedition to Croatoan, but a storm was coming up and the commander of the fleet was not willing to remain any longer near the land. As it was, the ships barely had time to escape. One of them lost an anchor, and all of them became entangled among the shoals, and were for some time in imminent danger of being driven into the

breakers. At length, however, they succeeded in getting out to sea, and they came back no more.

Several other efforts were subsequently made, by Sir Walter Raleigh's directions, to discover traces of the lost colony, but without any success. No tidings of them were ever obtained.

CHAPTER V.

THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF VIRGINIA.

THE seat of the first English colonies that were permanently established in America was Virginia. This State well deserves the distinction of being the first to be permanently occupied; for considering the rare combination of natural advantages by which it is characterized, the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the variety and beauty of the scenery, and the extraordinary facilities which it enjoys for safe and easy access from the sea, it is probable that this State is naturally the finest territory for the occupation of man that exists in all North America.

SHORTER ROUTE DISCOVERED FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

After the failure of the Roanoke colonies, the people of England seem to have been discouraged for a time, and little disposed to make any new attempts at colonization. One circumstance that greatly increased the difficulty of founding settle-

ments in the New World was the extreme length of the voyage which was required, as the voyage was usually made in those days. Strange as it may seem, the custom was for these expeditions, on leaving England to steer to the southward, following first the coast of Spain and Portugal, and then that of Africa to the Canary Islands. Thence they crossed the Atlantic on the track of Columbus, till they reached the West India Islands, and then, turning to the northward, followed the line of the islands and the coast of Florida till they reached their destination. They knew no other way than this to go, and though there were many navigators who understood perfectly well that this was a very circuitous course, still no one was willing to take the risks and the responsibility of attempting a shorter one, leading as it did through more northern, and as they supposed more stormy seas.

At length a certain adventurer named Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602, determined to make the voyage direct, and he did so without the least difficulty, thus saving something like a thousand leagues of the distance. This was in effect bringing the American coast three thousand miles nearer to England than it was before, at a single stroke.

Gosnold made the land first on the shores of

Massachusetts, and he explored the coast from that point southward to Chesapeake Bay. A full account of his voyage, and of the many curious adventures which he met with will be given in the volume of this work relating to the settlement of the northern colonies. It is sufficient here to say that when, on his return to England, it was found by the people of the country that the distance to the shores of Virginia—for, as has already been remarked, the whole central region of America was then called by that name—was reduced one half by the new route that he had discovered, the spirit of colonization received a fresh impulse, and many plans began to be formed for new undertakings.

ORGANIZATION OF A GRAND COMPANY.

The result of this interest in the subject was in the end the formation of a grand company of noblemen, merchants, and others, to establish settlements in America, on a large scale. The company received a charter from King James I., who was the English sovereign at that time. The persons to whom the charter was granted were divided into two distinct companies—one for the settlement of the northern portion of the country, and the other for the southern portion. The company to which the territory which now forms the State of Vir-

ginia was assigned, was called the London company, on account of its consisting chiefly of noblemen and great merchants of the city of London. These noblemen and gentlemen were, of course, not expected to go to America themselves. They engaged in the enterprise simply as a commercial speculation. They were to provide the ships, and furnish the provisions and stores, and then invite emigrants to go out in them. They were to furnish the emigrants with a certain quantity of land, and allow them to engage in agriculture, and in other such pursuits on their own account, and they were to be paid fair wages when engaged in any works undertaken for the benefit of the company.

The company itself, on the other hand, were to manage the commerce which should arise with the new colony when it should become established, and they expected that this would become a source of great profit. They were also to have agents on the spot to purchase territory of the Indians, and to sell such portions of the lands so acquired as were not required for public purposes, to the settlers, as their number should increase. Their agents were also to secure all mines of gold and silver which might be discovered and manage them for the company's benefit, of course paying fair wages for the labor of the settlers who might be employed in

working them. In these and other similar ways it was expected that a large profit would be made by the company, which, when realized, was to be divided among the members from time to time, in proportion to the shares which they had respectively taken in the expenses of the outfit.

PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES.

The company were to pay a certain portion of the profits which they might realize to the king, while the jurisdiction over the people forming the new settlements, and every thing relating to the government of them, the king retained in his hands, and in those of his ministers, as a prerogative of the British Crown. There was to be a council in England who were to have the general management of the affairs of the colony. The members of this council were, however, not to be chosen by the company, but were to be appointed by the king and his ministers. For the government of the colony on the spot there was to be another council, who were to go out with the colony, and this body, with the President, who was to be at the head of it, were to exercise supreme power in the administration of all internal affairs,—including the command of the forces, the making of laws, the settlement of all disputes, and

the punishment of crimes—subject only to the control of the council at home.

This local council, too, was not to be elected by the colonists themselves, nor to be in any way responsible to them. They were to be all appointed by the ministers of the crown, and responsible to them alone.

Thus, in the appointment of duties and responsibilities under this charter to the various parties concerned, the whole power was retained for the king, the pecuniary responsibilities and the profits were assigned to the company, leaving for the colonists the danger, the hardship and the toil, with the chance of comfortable homes and an honest maintenance for themselves and their families, in case of success. As between the company and the colonists the arrangement was perhaps fair enough, so far as the beneficial avails of the enterprise were concerned; for the extra profits of an undertaking are usually well earned by those who, in order to secure them, accept the great burden of pecuniary responsibility and care; but the king seems to have taken rather the lion's share of the *power*.

SAILING OF THE FIRST COMPANY.

The king not only thus reserved all the power

in his hands, but he commenced the exercise of his prerogative in a somewhat ungracious manner, for he determined not to let the colony know whom he had appointed for the council to govern them on their arrival in Virginia until the end of the voyage. He put the list of names, together with a system of laws which he had framed, and of instructions in respect to the course of proceeding, into a box which was not to be opened until the arrival of the expedition in Virginia. Thus, during the voyage, the whole company was without any government whatever, and as every man would naturally expect, or at least hope, that his name was upon the list of councillors, each one assumed airs over the rest, and long before the voyage was ended the whole company, instead of becoming more and more bound together by the ties of mutual confidence and friendship the farther they receded from the shores of their native land, became separated into cliques and parties, the leaders of which looked upon each other, with jealousy, suspicion, and hatred.

To make the matter worse, the voyage was greatly protracted. The fleet was detained six weeks on the coast of England by contrary winds, after the company had embarked. Besides, notwithstanding that the short and direct passage to America had

been long since made known by Gosnold,—and, moreover, that Gosnold himself was one of the company on board, the commander of the squadron, whose name was Newport, was a man of the class that favor the good old ways, and he insisted on going round by the Canaries and the West India Islands. Perhaps, however, he was induced to choose this route partly at least on account of the season of the year, for it was late in December when the expedition sailed.

The fleet consisted of three vessels, and the number of emigrants on board was one hundred and five. By far too great a proportion of this number were adventurers, who considered themselves as gentlemen, and had no intention of undertaking any manual labor. There were only twelve actual laborers, and only four carpenters in the company.

THE GREAT JOHN SMITH.

Among the other adventurers going out with this expedition was the famous John Smith, whose life was a series of the most remarkable and romantic experiences. When he was a boy about thirteen years of age he sold his books and his satchel in order to procure money to go to sea. He was prevented from carrying this plan into execution. He,

however, went away from home very soon after this, and spent many years in roaming about the world as a sailor, or as a soldier, and meeting everywhere with the most extraordinary adventures, and hair breadth escapes. At one time he returned for a while to his native town when he was yet quite a boy, and lived in a hut in the woods for some time. On one occasion he was robbed on the coast of France of all his baggage by a fellow-traveller. Smith, however, pursued the robber, found him, and immediately fought and disarmed him in the presence of a crowd collected around them, and compelled him to restore his booty. He joined a company of pilgrims going to Italy, and in a storm was thrown overboard by them, on the ground of his being a heretic, and he saved his life by swimming ashore. He went into Austria after this and entered into the service of the archduke, and in consequence of the great military talent that he soon evinced he rose to a high command in the army. At the head of his troops he went with the rest of the army to fight against the Turks, and he performed the most wonderful exploits during the campaign, so as to acquire the highest renown; he was, however, at length overpowered by his enemies in a certain combat, made prisoner, and sold as a slave to a pacha in Constantinople, who made

a present of him to a lady. The lady sent him into the country to labor on a farm, and there, watching his opportunity, he killed his master with his flail, hid the body in the straw, mounted his master's horse, and succeeded at length, after a series of most extraordinary incidents, in making his escape out of the country, and in the end he found his way back into England.

Here he met with Bartholomew Gosnold, who talked with him about America and about the short way of reaching it which he had found, and in the end when the colony was formed, Smith determined to join it, and so he became one of the hundred and five that went out in Newport's squadron.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE VOYAGE.

Smith, as might have been expected from his character, made himself the principal personage during the voyage, and excited the jealousy of the rest to such a degree that they accused him of being engaged in a conspiracy to murder the council on his arrival, and making himself king of Virginia. On this charge they caused him to be arrested and held in close confinement during the voyage. A certain Mr. Wingfield was at the head of the party opposed to Smith. Smith complained very strenu-

ously of this treatment, and demanded that if the company had any charges against him they should organize a court, produce the evidence, and bring him to trial. They would, however, do nothing but to keep him shut up a close prisoner.

The dissensions and quarrels of the company would probably have proceeded to great extremities had it not been for the influence of the minister, Mr. Hunt, who succeeded in doing a great deal to allay the excitement by his prudent conduct, and by his moderate counsels.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLONY.

At length, after spending the whole winter in accomplishing the voyage, the company arrived on the American coast. They sailed from England on the nineteenth of December and they did not reach the mouth of Chesapeake Bay until the last of April. The first land which they saw was the cape on the southern side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. This they named Cape Henry, in honor of King James's oldest son. They afterward named the cape on the northern side Cape Charles, in honor of the king's second son. Thirty men went ashore at Cape Henry to see what was to be seen, and to enjoy once more the pleasure of putting their feet upon the ground, but they were set

upon suddenly by a troop of Indians, who drove them back to their boats in great terror. Two of the men were very dangerously wounded by arrows which the Indians shot at them in their flight.

The fleet entered the bay and began to cruise along the shores. They at the same time opened the box in order to ascertain who had been appointed as members of the council. There were seven of them. Wingfield, Smith's enemy, was one. Gosnold was another. Smith's name too, was on the list, and four others. The council immediately held a meeting and chose Wingfield president, and at the same time deposed Smith from office, on a charge of treason. He renewed his demand for a trial, but they would not accord it to him, though they now released him from his confinement.

SELECTION OF A SITE FOR THE TOWN.

After having made these preliminary arrangements, the fleet cruised along the shores of the bay in order to examine the aspect of the country. All their expectations were more than realized. The region, according to their description of it, might claim the prerogative over the most pleasant places in the known world, for large and majestic navigable rivers, for beautiful mountains, hills, plains,

and valleys. There were rivulets and brooks gurgling down, and running most pleasantly into a fair bay encompassed on all sides except at the mouth with fruitful and delightsome land. In the bay and rivers were many islands, both great and small, some woody, others plain, but most of them low and uninhabited. So that heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to frame a place for man's commodious and delightful habitation, were it fully cultivated by an industrious people.

After examining a number of different places along the shores of the bay, which exploration occupied the company for more than a fortnight, they finally selected a spot upon a river called by the Indians the Powhatan. The place chosen was about forty miles from the mouth of the river, on the northern bank, where a sort of peninsula was formed by a small stream here entering the Powhatan. The council changed the name Powhatan to James river, and they called their town James Town in honor of the King of England, whom they considered the patron of the colony.*

BUILDING OF THE TOWN.

The colonists landed, and immediately commenced the work of building a fort and a town.

* See map; frontispiece.

The council laid out the plan, and the men, under their direction, at once began to cut down and clear away the trees to make a place to pitch their tents until the houses could be built. Some began to lay out gardens and to dig the ground. Others to fabricate nets for fishing in the river. These operations went on for several days, but there was no government and no subordination. On the contrary there were so many disputes and quarrels, and so much suspicion and jealousy among the men, that nothing went smoothly. Difficulties of this kind prevented the work of constructing the fort from going on, so that no effectual measures were adopted for the defense of the colony in case the Indians should appear hostile. There seemed, however, to be no immediate danger from this cause, for parties of Indians frequently came in to visit the settlement, and they manifested a very friendly disposition.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER.

Strange as it may seem, the idea of finding a passage to India, or at least to the South Sea, through the American continent, had not yet been abandoned; and Captain Newport, the commander of the fleet, had received orders to examine every strait or opening that he might find, with a view to

ascertain whether it might not be the channel of communication sought. Accordingly, very soon after the colony had taken possession of their town, he and Captain Smith, with twenty others, made an excursion up the James River in boats. They ascended the river for six days, when they were stopped by what they called the Falls, which was a rapid place in the river full of rocks and little islands, and wholly impassable by the boats. This was pretty conclusive proof that they were not likely to find their way to India on that route, and so the expedition returned to James Town.

During this cruise, however, the party visited the residence of a great chief who ruled over all that part of the country. His name was Powhatan, the same with that of the river which flowed through his dominions. His village consisted of twelve houses, or lodges, each one, however, being intended to accommodate a great number of families. Powhatan gave the strangers a very kind reception, as indeed did all the other Indians that lived along the banks of the river.

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUARRELS.

Very soon after this the colony began to experience a great deal of trouble from the Indians. They attacked the settlement repeatedly by making

a sudden assault, and then, after doing what mischief they could at a single onset they would disappear as instantaneously as they came. They also laid ambuscades to entrap parties of the colonists who might at any time stray away from the camp. These dangers from without produced one good effect. They made the colonists feel more sensibly the necessity of being united among themselves, especially now that the time was drawing nigh for the return of the ships to England, after which they would be left to themselves, in the midst of these treacherous foes.

So they made a grand effort to settle their quarrels. The party opposed to Smith offered a proposition that the charges made against him should be sent to England to be disposed of by the company at home. But Smith and his friends insisted that he should be tried on the spot. After a great deal of disputing and bickering—the minister, Mr. Hunt, exerting himself all the time to moderate the excitement, and calm the angry passions of the men, and thus to assist, by every means in his power, in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties—it was finally decided that a trial should be held. The charges against Smith were examined. The things that had been alleged against him were proved false, and he was acquitted. The

president, moreover, who had been the chief actor in the opposition to Smith, and had caused his imprisonment on board, was sentenced to pay to Smith two hundred pounds in reparation of the injury which he had done him, and all his goods were seized in part satisfaction of the debt.

This result of the proceedings does not probably determine anything very conclusively as to the merits of the controversy, but only shows that at this time Smith's party had obtained the ascendency, and were able to have every thing their own way.

Captain Smith did not take the goods which were thus awarded him, but presented them to the public store for the common benefit of all the colonists—an act which effectually precluded all danger of a reaction in public sentiment after his acquittal, and a turning of the tide against him, as often happens in cases of this kind.

Mr. Hunt made every effort in his power to induce the whole company to acquiesce in this adjustment of the quarrel, and to regard it as final. He exhorted the men to consent to the replacing of Captain Smith upon the council; and this was finally done. Then he endeavored to ratify and seal the settlement of the question by a solemn religious ceremony, in which they all received the

holy communion together, in confirmation of the peace and concord now once more established.

These proceedings were only concluded on the day before the fleet was to sail for England. The next day, which was the fifteenth of June, 1607, Captain Newport set sail, leaving the colonists to themselves.

DISTRESS AND SUFFERING.

The colony was soon reduced to a state of great distress and suffering. Their stock of provisions was very poor. That which had been provided for the sailors by the owners of the ships was very good, and while the sailors remained the colonists could often procure from them, by trade or barter, portions of the ship's supplies which the sailors had received in the daily distribution. But now that the ships had gone they were left altogether to the provisions which had been put up for them by the company, which, through the dishonesty of the agent, were unfit for human food. Besides being bad originally they had become damaged by the long voyage. This provision consisted chiefly of wheat and barley, which having lain for six months in the hold of the ship, in warm latitudes, had been so much eaten by worms as to be converted almost into bran, and there were now almost as many

worms as grains of wheat or barley in what remained of the mess.

A sort of porridge or pudding of this stuff was made every day in great kettles, and was served out to the men in an allowance, half a pint of wheat and half a pint of barley to each man.

Under such a diet, and with such exposures as the men were compelled to endure, it is not surprising that sickness soon set in. The heat was great and the sickly season was just coming on. There were no women to nurse the sick, or to comfort and cheer them by their tender care. Nothing but a company of men—rude, rough, selfish, quarrelsome, and disappointed men. The Indians, too, kept them all in constant state of alarm, and the harassing cares and anxieties to which they were thus subjected deprived them of all elasticity of spirit, and made every man ready to sink at once into that condition of despondency and gloom, which gives fever and dysentery such frightful power over the lives of men. In the course of the summer one half of the whole number died!

Among the number that died was Bartholomew Gosnold himself, who was one of the principal members of the council.

Those that survived this dreadful period of pestilence, gave up at length the wretched diet on which

they had thus far been living, and depended principally during the remainder of the summer, on crabs and sturgeon and shell-fish of various kinds which they caught in the neighboring waters.

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

In addition to all their other troubles the colonists suffered greatly from the malfeasance of the president. They charged him with neglecting his duties and leaving his company to starve while he embezzled the public stores, and lived in plenty upon the oat meal, sack, brandy, beef and eggs, which he thus appropriated. Finally they detected him in a plot which he had formed to go off with a party of his adherents in the bark—a small vessel which had been left behind, from the fleet, for the use of the colony,—with the intention of making his escape to England and leaving the colonists to their fate. The consequence was that they deposed him from his office and appointed another councilor, named Ratcliffe in his place.

But Ratcliffe proved to be an inefficient man, wholly unqualified to grapple with the difficulties of such a situation, while Captain Smith became every day more and more the leading spirit of the company. He was indefatigable in his exertions for the good of his comrades. He attended the

sick, encouraged the desponding, bore his full share of all the hardships and privations endured by the rest, and set an example of patient and persevering industry. The new president feeling incompetent himself to exercise the charge assigned him, allowed Smith to take the direction of every thing pretty much into his own hands, and very great advantages resulted from this arrangement.

In a word, by the time that the heat of the summer had passed, and the autumnal season began to come on, the colonists that remained alive were nearly all provided with comfortable lodgings, and the health and spirits of the men began to improve. The Indians, too, began to be far less troublesome, a large portion of them having apparently for some reason or other, left the neighborhood.

AN EXPEDITION DOWN THE RIVER.

There was still a scarcity of food, and toward the end of the autumn, when it was known that the corn was ripe, and had been gathered in, Smith carried into effect a plan for taking a boat and a small party of men and going down the river to see if he could find some friendly Indians and make a trade with them for corn. He went down to a place called Kicquotan. Here when he had approached the land, the Indians came to the beach to

meet him, and when Smith and his men made signs that they wished to buy some corn, they mocked and jeered at them, seeming to regard them as poor, famished creatures wholly at their mercy. They would offer them in derision, a single handful of corn in exchange for their swords, or muskets, or clothes. Smith's patience was soon exhausted by such treatment as this, and he determined, since he could not get food from them by fair bargains, that he was justified by the necessity of the case in taking it by force. So he ordered his men to fire upon the savages, and then to run the boat ashore and land. They did so. The Indians having received the volley fled in all directions, leaving their village, with great heaps of corn in their wigwams, wholly unprotected.

The boatmen when they saw this were eager to throw down their guns and seize the corn, but Smith restrained them, saying that the Indians would be back to attack them very soon. This prediction proved to be true. The savages soon returned bringing back with them a large party of warriors painted of all colors, and made to look as frightful as possible, by way of terrifying their enemies. They also brought with them their god, an image made of skins of beasts stuffed with moss,

and this they carried before them as they advanced, by way of shield and safeguard.

A single volley from the six white men, however, drove the whole party back again in a headlong retreat. All who escaped being wounded, fled, leaving the god, and the men who were carrying him, helpless on the ground. Of course the god and also the wounded men were taken prisoners. The result was that a negotiation was opened, and the Indians demanded conditions of peace. Smith told them that if six of them, and no more, would come to the village, unarmed, and load his boat with corn, he would give them back their god, pay the full price of the corn in beads, hatchets, and knives, and be for ever after their friends. The Indians agreed to these conditions. They brought the corn and loaded the boat, and Smith went back to James Town with the cargo thus obtained.

A MEETING.

On his arrival in James Town on his return from Kicquotan, Captain Smith found a very serious difficulty awaiting him. The former president, Wingfield, had taken advantage of Smith's absence and of Ratcliffe's inefficiency to form another plan for seizing the bark and putting to sea. His chief confederate in this undertaking was a friend of his,

named Kendall, one of the councillors. He and Kendall had induced a number of other persons to join them, had taken possession of the bark, put in all the provisions that they could procure, and were now ready to sail.

Smith arrived just in time to prevent this project from being carried into effect. He turned the

SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY.

guns of the fort upon the bark and fired. Kendall was killed, and Wingfield, finding that the bark would be sunk if he persisted, surrendered.

THE PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN.

There were some plans formed by other persons for leaving the colony, but Smith put them all down by his courage and activity, and especially by the untiring and very successful efforts which he made to procure supplies of provisions, he gradually revived the spirits of the men; and inspired them with confidence and hope. He contrived to open negotiations with the Indians in various places, especially along the banks of the Chickahominy, where the Indians came down by hundreds bringing their corn in baskets, and waiting for him on the beach till his boat came to take it in. As the winter, too, approached, the rivers were frequented by geese, ducks, and other wild fowl in great numbers, and having, moreover, obtained large supplies of corn and fruit from the Indians, and also of fish from the neighboring waters, the colony soon found themselves in the midst of plenty. They "feasted daily on good bread made of the Indian corn, on pease, pumpkins, melons, persimmons, with fish, fowl, and various sorts of game, as fast as they could eat them."

In a word, the little colony seemed to have passed through its period of trial, and to be now safe—at least for a time.

CHAPTER VI.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S CAPTIVITY.

EXCURSION UP THE CHICKAHOMINY.

In one of the expeditions which Captain Smith made not long after this time he met with a most extraordinary series of adventures. He was going up the Chickahominy River, which, as will be seen by the map, flows into the James River, a little to the westward of James Town.

He made the excursion in the barge belonging to the colony, and he took with him a company of men, among whom were two friendly Indians who were to act as guides.

He went up the river as far as the navigation was safe, and then he decided to leave the barge and to continue his exploration in a canoe, taking with him two white men and the two Indians. The names of the two white men were Robinson and Emery.

He left the barge at anchor in a sort of bay formed by the widening of the river, placing it in

the centre of the widest part, in order that it might be beyond the reach of arrow shots from the shore. He gave the men who were left in charge of it strict orders not to go on shore until he should return.

THE MEN FALL INTO AN AMBUSCADE.

The men disobeyed these orders. Finding it tiresome to remain on board the boat all the time, in the middle of the river, and perceiving no signs of Indians near, they concluded to make an excursion to the shore.

They were greatly mistaken in their idea that there were no Indians in the neighborhood. There was a band of some hundreds watching all their motions and waiting for them to come on shore. Accordingly, as soon as they landed, they were set upon by this troop. One of their number, a man named Cassin, was taken prisoner. The rest got back to their boat again, and succeeded in pushing away from the shore beyond the reach of the arrows.

The Indians took their prisoner into the woods, and, as is supposed, compelled him to tell them which way the captain of the party had gone, and afterward murdered him. They then set off up the river in pursuit of Smith.

SMITH OVERTAKEN BY HIS PURSUERS.

In the meantime Smith himself pushed on in his canoe about twenty miles up the river, and there stopped, probably to encamp for the night. He drew the canoe up upon the beach and built a fire. Then leaving Robinson and Emery by the fire to prepare supper and take care of the boat, he went off into the woods with his gun, to see if he could find any game, taking the two Indians with him.

Soon after he had gone the pursuing party of Indians came to the spot, and creeping up stealthily near the fire, they poured in upon the two white men, such a shower of arrows that both the men were shot through and through and killed upon the spot.

They then immediately pressed on together after Captain Smith, following his track through the woods, and it was not long before they came up with him.

DESPERATE CONFLICT.

As soon as Smith saw them coming he contrived, so he said, to seize one of the two Indians who were accompanying him as guides, and tie him to one of his arms, in such a manner as not only to

THE SURPRISE.

prevent him from making his escape but also to enable him to protect himself by keeping the Indian between his person and the arrows of his enemies. He probably threatened to shoot the Indian instantly if he did not allow himself to be so tied. He then fought his enemies so desperately that three of them were killed by the shots that he fired, and several others were wounded. The whole party were for a long time kept at bay. Captain Smith himself was slightly wounded in the thigh and he soon had several arrows sticking in his clothes. He paid no attention to these things, but looked around him watching for a chance to slip away and get back to his canoe. While he was making a movement for this purpose, sheering off to one side, keeping his eyes all the time fixed upon the Indians and his gun pointed at them, he slipped into a miry creek which he had not seen. He sank so deep into the mire that he could not get out. The Indians watched him from the thickets around, but none of them dared to come near him, until at last becoming almost dead with cold, he threw his gun out upon the bank and gave a sign that he surrendered. The Indians then came up, one by one, in a very cautious manner, and finally drew him out to the hard ground, and made him prisoner.

CAPTAIN SMITH A PRISONER.

Smith was so exhausted by the exertions which he had made and so benumbed by the cold, that at first he could hardly speak. Indeed, he was almost entirely insensible. The Indians were very anxious to save his life, inasmuch as to secure the possession of an enemy, as a living prisoner, was an infinitely more important object in their estimation than merely to accomplish his death,—on account of the pleasure which they expected to enjoy, when they took an enemy alive, in triumphing over him and exhibiting him to the tribe at home, and then killing him afterward at their leisure.

So the savages conveyed their captive, faint and helpless, back to the place where the two boatmen had been killed near the fire. There they warmed him, and rubbed his limbs, and took as great care of him in every respect as possible.

As soon as Captain Smith began to recover from his exhaustion, he asked those immediately around him, partly by signs and partly by words—for by this time he had learned a great many of the Indian words—who was the chief of the party. They showed him the chief. His name was Opechancanough.

Smith instead of appearing cast down, and begin-

ning to beg for his life with piteous looks and an air of excitement and terror, as most men would have done in his situation, assumed an appearance of total unconcern, and took out from his pocket a small compass which he always carried with him on these excursions, and showed it to the Indians. They were very much astonished at it. They wondered at the swift and most mysterious motions which Smith imparted to the needle by moving near it secretly some piece of iron, and still more at the fact that although they could see it plainly, they could not touch it, on account of the glass, which was a substance of which they had previously had no conception whatever. They gazed upon the compass with a feeling of the profoundest veneration and awe, thinking that it was something supernatural. Smith then began to give them a sort of lecture, by signs and words intermingled, explaining to them the roundness of the earth, the motions of the sun and moon, and other such things —amusing them with his gestures and keeping their attention constantly fixed by the liveliness of his communications and the versatility of his air and manner.

The Indians were very much impressed too, with the appearance of perfect composure and self-possession which their prisoner manifested, and the air of

authority which marked his whole demeanor toward them, as if instead of being the doomed and helpless captive of the ferocious horde that surrounded him he was their acknowledged master and lord.

They, however, finally concluded that they would kill him, and so they tied him to a tree and prepared their arrows, but the sight of the compass, which Smith held up as if it was some talisman that would at once protect him and bring curses upon those who attempted to harm him, struck them with so much awe that they did not dare to shoot. They then unbound him and prepared to conduct him to their town.

The name of the town was Oropaxe. It was a place where Powhatan the grand ruler of the country used to go, at this season of the year, for the sake of the hunting, there being a great swamp near, which was very full of game.

MARCH TO THE INDIAN TOWN.

So they arranged the order of march according to the Indian custom in such cases. The Indians themselves went in single file, following each other, one by one, in a long train. In the middle of the march came the chief—the swords and guns, and the other trophies which had been taken from Smith and his men, being borne in triumph before

him. Next came Captain Smith himself with two savages leading him by the arms, and another following close behind. On each side of him was a file of six men with their arrows in their bows and the notches adjusted, so as to be ready to shoot in an instant, in case of the slightest attempt on the part of the captive to escape.

When they arrived at the town a very great excitement was produced at the sight of the captive. The women came out in great numbers, and stood gazing greatly astonished at the aspect of a man with a white skin, and with his lip and chin covered with hair. The men who brought him placed him in a sort of open ground in the centre of the village which was consecrated to such ceremonies, and danced about him, with strange antics and contortions, singing or rather shouting and howling all the time in the most frightful manner, to testify their joy.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

The first feeling of fresh uneasiness which Smith felt after he arrived in the town, was occasioned by the profuse quantity of food which his captors brought him. He imagined that they were going to fat him up and eat him. He was naturally, like most men of his temperament and character, of a

rather lean and slender make, and he concluded that the savages were intending to make a feast of him, as soon as they could get him into good condition.

His thoughts were soon, however, turned from this subject by a more urgent danger, for presently one of the natives came pressing through the crowd around him, with a weapon in his hand, intending to kill him on the spot, declaring that Smith was the murderer of his son. His son, it seems, was dying in a hut near by. Whether he was one of those whom Smith had wounded in the affray when he was taken, or whether he was dying of some disease which the Indian attributed to Smith's magic, does not appear. At any rate the exasperated father came near killing the prisoner, and he would have done so if the other Indian who had been appointed to guard him had not interfered to save him.

Smith, when he understood the case, said that perhaps he could save the dying man, if he could see him. So they conveyed him to the place where the man was lying. When Smith saw him he said he had not the means of saving him then with him, but he had a certain kind of water at James Town which would cure the patient of his malady if they would allow him to go for it. But they

were much too shrewd to fall into such a snare as this.

PLAN FORMED FOR AN ATTACK UPON JAMES TOWN.

By means of a continued exercise of ingenuity, and an incessant renewal of his contrivances to amuse and occupy the minds of the Indians, Captain Smith gained every day a stronger and stronger hold upon them, and they finally began to think that they could make a better use of him than to torture him to death for their amusement, and then eat him, which, up to this time, had been their plan.

They conceived the idea of inducing him to join them in a plan of exterminating the colony, and they promised him that if he would do so they would adopt him into their tribe, make him a chief, give him several of the prettiest Indian women he could find for wives, and reward him in other similar ways. But Smith earnestly dissuaded them from the attempt, saying that they could not possibly succeed in such an undertaking if they were to engage in it, even if he himself were to assist them to the utmost of his power, and he described in so graphic a manner by words and gestures combined, the springing of mines, and the discharge of other warlike engines, as greatly to amaze and terrify

them, and to discourage them altogether from their proposed attempt.

LETTER SENT TO JAMES TOWN.

Smith contrived means to induce the Indians to send messengers to James Town to get some toys which he said they could obtain there. They supposed that it was not known at the colony that Smith was in captivity, and that the going of the messengers would not make it known, as there was no necessity of the messengers communicating the intelligence, in any way, or giving any intimation of it. They were going simply as visitors from the interior, and were to procure what they wished for, as they supposed, just as any other visitors would procure them, except that Smith assured them that if they went certain things would be given to them.

He, however, wrote upon the blank leaf of a sort of memorandum book that he had in his pocket, a few lines addressed to the colonists, informing them of his captivity, of the plans of the Indians for an attack upon the town, and of the necessity that they should be upon their guard. He recommended to them, moreover, that they should give the Indians the articles which he named, and also that they should fire some of the heavy guns and

make other great explosions with gunpowder, so as to impress the messengers with as high an idea as possible of the tremendous power which the white men were able to wield.

The messengers went down the river to the town, and every thing turned out as Smith had desired. The messengers were greatly amazed and very profoundly impressed, in view of the exhibitions which the colonists made for their benefit. They found out in some way or other that Smith had communicated with the colonists by means of the book, and they were extremely puzzled to understand, as they expressed it, how "paper could speak."

POWHATAN.

The great chief, Powhatan, who ruled over this part of the country must have been a very extraordinary character, if the accounts given of him are true. He had been a great warrior, and had extended his conquests far and wide. He had, moreover, reduced so many chiefs into subjection to him that he bore a title equivalent to that of emperor. He lived in great barbaric state and magnificence. He had continually about him a body guard of forty or fifty of the tallest men in his dominions, and after the coming of the English

to James Town this guard was increased to two hundred.

His lodge was very strongly fortified by a palisade which enclosed it. At each of the four corners there was a small platform to serve as a station for a sentinel. The size of the fort was such that these sentinels were about an arrow shot from each other. Every half hour during the night, these sentinels were required to call one to the other, making a peculiar sound by shaking the finger between the lips while uttering a kind of cry. If any one of the sentinels failed to answer the call in his turn—either on account of his being inattentive or asleep—an officer was sent to beat him in the most merciless manner.

Powhatan had a great many different towns, in the different provinces of his dominions, and at each one of them he maintained a grand lodge of the kind above described. All these lodges were provided with every thing necessary for his use, so that he could resort to any of them at the shortest notice, and find them always ready to receive him and his friends. He had, moreover, so many wives that he was accustomed to make presents of them to his friends, or to any of his hunters or warriors, when they performed any exploit that especially pleased him.

And yet he was much more feared than loved by his subjects, for he was terrible in his anger against those who offended him, sometimes contriving a great variety of exquisite tortures to torment them. He had more than thirty inferior chieftains under his command, all of whom had their own several territories—marked by well defined limits and boundaries—to hunt and fish in. All these territories they held of Powhatan as their sovereign, and each paid him a regular annual tribute. For want of money this tribute was paid in the productions of the country, such as skins, wampum, copper, pearls, deer, turkeys, and corn. At the time of Smith's captivity he is represented as being about sixty years of age. His head was somewhat hoary, and his whole appearance presented an air of savage majesty and grandeur.

CAPTAIN SMITH AT THE COURT OF POWHATAN.

After remaining for some time at Orapaxe near the Chickahominy, Captain Smith was taken by Opecharcanough, his captor, on a kind of tour about the country, to be exhibited to the different chiefs and to the people. He was conducted in this way through the countries bordering on various rivers flowing through this part of Virginia—such as York River, and others,—and finally was

brought to Warowocomo, which was Powhatan's residence at that time. This place, which Powhatan considered his capital, was situated, as has already been said, on the James River, near the falls, and in the vicinity of the spot where the city of Richmond now stands.

A very curious account is given of the reception of Smith by Powhatan at his town of Warowocomo. The arrangements were all formally made in the lodge for receiving him in a very ceremonious manner, before he was introduced, so that when he was brought in he found the king seated upon a kind of throne which consisted of a frame somewhat like a bedstead, with a skin drawn tightly over it to form a seat. This throne was placed near a fire, which as usual, occupied the centre of the lodge. The king was dressed in a robe made of raccoon skins, and he wore a coronet of feathers about his head.

On each side of the king sat a young woman, of sixteen or eighteen years of age. These were probably two of his favorite wives.

On each side of the lodge were seated a row of men, and behind the men a row of women, all painted and adorned in their best style. When Captain Smith was brought in they all gave a loud shout indicative of joy and triumph.

Although Captain Smith was, of course, considered as a captive, and it was doubtless understood that he was doomed to be put to death with very little delay, the king and his court seemed disposed to treat him in the meantime with all that consideration and honor which more civilized princes are accustomed to accord to captives of high rank, taken in war. A vessel of water was brought to him, according to their custom, in order that he might wash his hands, and a bunch of feathers, instead of a towel to wipe them upon. Then after all present had examined him sufficiently to satisfy their curiosity, a solemn council was held to determine what should be done with him.

SMITH SAVED BY POCAHONTAS.

Among other persons who were present at this time were two children of Powhatan,—Pocahontas, a little daughter of the chief, who was now about twelve or thirteen years of age, and Nantaquaus, a son. While Captain Smith remained in the lodge, an object of great curiosity and interest to all the company, he employed himself as usual in amusing and entertaining his visitors in every possible way, by his talk, his gesticulations, and by the various objects that he showed them. The women and children were specially charmed by his vivacity

and good humor. The result was—as in fact every one knows—for the story of Pocahontas is one of the first tales that the youngest American children hear about the history of their country—that when at last it was decided that the captive must die, and he was brought out to have his head laid upon a stone, in order that his brains might be beaten out by clubs, Pocahontas declared that he should not die, and running up to the place she clasped his head in her arms, and ordered the men with the clubs to go away. Her father, merciless savage as he was, was dotingly attached to this child, and could not refuse any thing that she asked of him, and thus the doomed man's life was spared, greatly to the vexation and chagrin, as we must suppose, of the men who were to have had the pleasure of despatching him.

CAPTAIN SMITH RECOVERS HIS LIBERTY.

Smith did not remain captive very long after this, for before many days had elapsed, Powhatan came to him and said that now they were no longer enemies but good friends, and he made a proposal to him that if he would go to James Town and get him two cannons and a grindstone, he would adopt him as his son, and give him a country to rule over as chief. Smith said that he would go; though he

did not believe that Powhatan was sincere in his proposal to send him.

The king, however, adhered to his plan, and he appointed twelve of his men to go with Smith to show him the way and to bring the cannons and the grindstone back. It was still very cold weather, the country being covered with ice and snow. They were two days in making the journey, and were consequently obliged to spend one night in the woods on the way. The twelve guides were under the command of one of Powhatan's most trusty men, who bore the odd name of Rawhunt.

The party arrived at the fort pretty early on the second day. Smith now had his guides entirely in his power, but he treated them with great kindness. He offered them the two cannons and the grindstone, and they seemed to be very much astonished to find them too heavy for them to lift and carry away. All the idea of the articles which either they or Powhatan had had before, was derived doubtless from Smith's account of the effects which they produced, the one in sharpening tools, and the others in killing enemies in battle. Captain Smith in order to show the men that he had not deceived them in respect to these effects, ordered one of the largest guns to be loaded with stones, slugs and other such things, and then to be discharged into

a tree which was hanging full of icicles. They were so astonished and terrified at the effects of this discharge—the noise of the report, the whistling of the stones and slugs through the air, and the rattling of the falling icicles, that they ran away in consternation, and it was a long time before they could be induced to come back again.

SCENES OF DISORDER AND DISTRESS.

The various incidents and events which took place in the colony during the spring and summer after Smith returned from his captivity cannot be narrated in detail. It is sufficient to say that the president of the colony exercised no real authority over his charge, and disorder and confusion universally prevailed. The quarrels which broke out between the different factions sometimes ended in bloody fights. In the course of the summer two ships arrived from England with a supply of provisions and a reënforcement of one hundred and twenty men. But this arrival, though it relieved the wants of the colony and increased its strength, seemed only to add to the confusion, by bringing in fresh competitors for the possession of power, and new elements of disorder.

The colonists were treated in a very friendly manner by the natives during this period, and Cap-

tain Smith received many presents for himself and for his people, which were sent in by the influence of Pocahontas. He also went on various expeditions to visit the Indian villages and to trade with them. The Indians, however, soon began to be so shrewd in their bargains, and to rise so high in their demands, that the colonists could not obtain so much corn for their merchandise as they desired. In order to gain better bargains from them the colonists were accustomed to deceive them whenever they could, and for this purpose they did not hesitate, when occasion served, to utter the grossest falsehoods. At one time, for instance, when they thought the Indians held their corn too high, Smith managed as if accidentally, to direct the attention of Powhatan to some common beads of blue glass, which he had, such as were worth perhaps a penny a dozen, and when Powhatan expressed a desire to buy some of them, Smith replied that he could not sell them. They were made he said of a peculiar substance of the color of the sky, and were of inestimable value. Besides they were of a kind that were not allowed to be worn by any but the greatest and most powerful potentates on earth.

This only made Powhatan the more eager to secure possession of some of them; and finally Smith allowed himself to be persuaded to part with

a moderate number in exchange for two or three hundred bushels of corn!

A WORTHLESS CARGO.

The vessels which came from England arrived so late that they remained all winter at James Town. There were endless disputes and quarrels about the manner in which they should be laden on their return. There were found in the sand along the banks of the river, a great many shining yellow particles, which the people mistook for gold. They finally loaded the ships chiefly with this worthless sand, and sailed for England.

The yellow grains thus found in the sand were probably composed of a mineral called iron pyrites, which is often mistaken for gold, the color being yellow and the general appearance being the same. It can easily be distinguished from gold by means of a slight blow with a small hammer. Pyrites crumbles to pieces under such a blow, while gold would only be flattened by it.

CHAPTER VII.

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONY.

FIRST EXPLORATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

In 1608, in the month of June, when one of the vessels which had brought supplies to the colony was about returning, Smith, with a party of fifteen men, accompanied her down to the mouth of the river, in an open boat of about three tons burden, with a view of making an exploration of the broad expanse of water which opened to the northward, within the great entrance from the sea between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, since known as Chesapeake Bay. After reaching the mouth of the river they took leave of the ship which now proceeded to sea, while the boat was steered in the direction of Cape Charles, and thence proceeded to the eastern shore of the bay.

The party cruised along the coast searching for bays and harbors, and now and then seeing small parties of Indians, until presently observing some islands lying to the westward of them they sailed out toward them, but on the way they encountered

a terrible thunder gust, in which they narrowly escaped foundering. The islands were the Tanger Islands.

Here they were in great distress for want of water. They searched all the islands for brooks or springs, but could not find any, and so they went back to the eastern shore of the bay and followed the coast to the northward, looking every where for water till at last they entered Pokomoke Bay. Here they landed, and after looking about for a long time they found a small pool of stagnant water just in time to save them from perishing.

In cruising about after this they got among a group of islands now called Watt's Islands, but just before they reached them they encountered another squall by which their sail was torn to pieces and the mast carried away. The water at the same time came in over the gunwales of the boat in such quantities that they were obliged to bail incessantly for a long while to prevent the boat from sinking. They were compelled to remain two days in these islands to refit. They used their shirts as material for mending the sail where it had been torn by the wind.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

After finding that the eastern shore of the bay

above this point was everywhere obstructed with islands, sand bars, and shallow water, and that no good harbors were to be found there, the party steered across to the western shore, which they fell in with at a place just above the mouth of the Patuxent,* and thence they followed the coast along for one hundred and fifty miles. They found the shores were high and well wooded. They saw a great many wolves, bears, deer, and other wild animals, but no natives. At length the company began to be worn out by exposure and fatigue. They had lain twelve or fourteen days in the open boat and they were well nigh exhausted with the labor of rowing and of bailing out the boat, and with their insufficient and unwholesome food, for their provisions were all soaked and rotten with the rain. They were very urgent to return. But Smith who bore his full share with the men of every species of privation and toil, persuaded them to go on a little farther, until at length two or three of the number fell sick, and their piteous complaints and lamentations induced him to return.

DISCOVERY OF THE POTOMAC.

In coming down the coast on their return, the

* See map; frontispiece.

party discovered the mouth of the Potomac, and the men being now better, and the weather having improved, their spirits moreover having in some degree revived by their approach toward home, Smith succeeded in inducing them to consent to his ascending it a little way.

They went up the river for thirty miles without finding any inhabitants. At length, however, they came upon a large party of Indians who showed a disposition to attack them, but Smith frightened them away by discharging a volley of musketry in such a manner that they could see and hear the bullets whizing over the water without, however, being themselves struck by any of them. In fact, they were so impressed by this exhibition that they laid down their arms, and Smith soon succeeded in establishing very friendly relations with them.

The party went up the Potomac as far as the boat could go, finding plenty of food now, for the Indians, being friendly, procured them an abundant supply. Besides, the river abounded with fish, many of which lay tame and quiet in the shallow water as the boat went by. The boatmen having no net, undertook to catch the fish with their frying pan. They found, however, that the fish, though very tame, were not quite spiritless enough to be taken so easily as that.

BOAT AGROUND.

CAPTAIN SMITH POISONED BY A STINGRAY.

After descending the Potomac to the bay again, the party came on down the coast as far as to the mouth of the Rappahannock, but in attempting to enter this river, the boat ran aground among the sedges, and they were obliged to wait there for some time until the tide rose and floated them off. While lying thus motionless in the shoal water, they saw a great many fish lurking among the sedges, and as the frying pan experiment had not succeeded, Captain Smith tried the plan of spearing them with his sword. In this he succeeded perfectly well, and the men following his example, they caught a very large supply. But among the fish thus taken, there was one, which had a poisoned sting in its tail, like the sharp spikes in the fins of the perch or thorn-back. This fish while Captain Smith was taking him off from the point of his sword, struck him with this sting. The external wound was very trifling but it produced most excruciating pain, and the hand, and arm, and shoulder of the sufferer were so swollen in the course of a few hours that every one concluded that he must inevitably die. Indeed so confident were they all in this expectation, that, as the boat was liberated they all went on shore upon a certain island near

by, and there according to Smith's directions they prepared a grave ready to bury him in as soon as he should be dead.

The sufferer seems to have thought that the men would be extremely impatient to make the best of their way home, as soon as he was no more, and that, consequently, unless a proper grave were dug under his own directions, while he was alive, there was very little probability that it would be done at all.

He, however, did not die. One of the party in the boat was surgeon of the colony, and by his care and attention, and by the administering of a certain medicine that he had with him, Captain Smith recovered.

This was the first acquaintance made by the Europeans on the American shores with the extraordinary animal now known as the Stingray.

After recovering from the alarm which this unfortunate accident occasioned them, the boat party made the best of their way to James Town, to give an account of their discoveries, and of the adventures which they had met with on this cruise.

VARIED FORTUNES OF THE COLONY.

On his arrival at James Town, Smith found the colony in a great state of contention and confusion.

It almost invariably fell into this condition whenever he went away. The president possessed no authority, and the colonists were, moreover, so indignant against him, on account of his mismanagement and his incompetency, that they were on the eve of rising against him, and he would very likely have been murdered if Smith had not arrived just in time to save him. He was, however, at once, by general acclamation, deposed from office, and Smith was appointed president in his place, as the only man capable of preserving order among such a turbulent horde.

The truth was that although among some of the principals concerned in the founding of the colony there were some men of very high and noble motives and aims, the mass of those who had been induced to come out as volunteers to open the way, were men generally of the most worthless character imaginable. They consisted of broken merchants, idle and dissolute young men, and reckless and desperate adventurers of all sorts—the classes of men, in short, of which an army is usually made up, when enrolled by voluntary enlistment. They had no wives, and consequently there were no families, nor was there yet any private property in the land, to give the men an individual interest in the cultivation of the soil, and in making themselves per-

manent homes. The colony was in fact a camp peopled by an army of enlisted soldiers, uncontrolled by any proper authority—a military community without martial law.

SMITH'S EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

As soon as Smith was formally invested with power he commenced the exercise of his functions in the most energetic manner. Very soon there was a new arrival from England, bringing supplies and reënforcements. Captain Smith now entirely reorganized the colony, and adopted a complete system of rules and regulations which were rigidly enforced. The men were all compelled to labor industriously six hours every day, in felling trees, clearing land, and preparing the soil for cultivation. A systematic plan was adopted for procuring supplies of corn from the Indians. Smith wrote word to the company in England, earnestly requesting that in future they would send out a different class of men. "Thirty men," he said, "who are really fit for work, such as farmers, gardeners, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and even laborers, all well provided with tools, would be worth more to us than a thousand of such as we have here now."

In a word, the aspect of affairs began now very rapidly to improve, and in the meantime a move-

ment was made in England to remodel the organization of the company, with a view of bringing the colony under a more efficient government, and then of greatly enlarging and extending the system of operations.

LORD DELAWARE.

The new charter was granted to the company in 1609, and under it Lord Delaware, an English nobleman of high rank and of very excellent character, was appointed governor of the colony for life. Lord Delaware immediately made arrangements for sending out a very large reënforcement to the colony. The fleet which he equipped for this purpose consisted of nine ships, and more than five hundred emigrants were enrolled to go out in them,—though unfortunately the largest portion of this number were of the same classes as those who had been sent before.

Lord Delaware himself was not to go out with this first expedition,—he was to follow soon after in the second; but he commissioned three persons, Admiral Newport, the commander of the fleet, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, to administer the government in his name, until he should arrive. Of course Smith's appointment as president under the old charter was superseded by the

taking effect of the new charter and the election of Lord Delaware as governor under it.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EMERGENCY.

The sending out of this reënforcement of five hundred, which was intended to be the salvation of the colony came very near being the destruction of it, owing to a succession of disasters, of the most singular character. In due time, after the sailing of the nine ships from England, seven of them arrived in Virginia, but without the three commissioners to take care of them. The story of those who arrived, was that the three commissioners had all taken passage together in the admiral's vessel, and that in the course of the voyage the fleet had encountered a dreadful storm, in which one of the vessels had foundered, and the admiral's ship had disappeared. They supposed that she was lost too.

At any rate she had disappeared, and now here were five hundred new colonists arrived bringing with them the news that the old charter was abrogated, that a new one was in force, under which new officers of government had been appointed, none of which were, however, at hand.

Here was an emergency which was calculated to put Smith's powers and capacities to a severe test. He, however, proved himself fully equal to the

emergency. He determined in his own mind that it was his duty to retain command of the colony, until some one should actually arrive duly commissioned under the new charter to supersede him, and he adopted the most energetic measures for carrying this resolve into effect. He organized a force to execute his decisions. He seized the leaders of the factions that threatened to make opposition to him in these arrangements, and shut them up in prison until he should have time to attend to them. He sent off detachments from the colony to found new settlements at different points in the interior, giving to each one of these detachments their fair proportion of the provisions and stores. In adopting and carrying out these measures, all of which he enforced with a very strong hand, he exposed himself to great danger. He was liable to be attacked and murdered at any time, by the malcontents, without a moment's warning. Still he persevered, and the good effects of his vigorous government were soon so manifest, and the condition and prospects of the colony were seen to be so greatly improved by them, that he would in all probability have brought every thing to a successful issue, had it not been for a disaster which now unexpectedly befel him and which was the means of bringing his public career to a sudden end.

CAPTAIN SMITH DISABLED.

As he was coming down the river one day from one of the upper settlements that he had founded, and was asleep in his boat, the magazine of powder near which as it happened he was lying, in some way that is not explained, caught fire, and the explosion took effect upon his person in such a way as to burn the flesh off his body and thighs in a most shocking manner. His clothes were set on fire too, and in the agony and terror of the moment he leaped overboard to extinguish the flames, and was almost drowned before the men could recover him, and bring him again on board the boat. In this piteous state he arrived in James Town. His enemies there were overjoyed at the news of this calamity. Finding that he did not die immediately, they formed a conspiracy to murder him in his bed, and it is said that the execution of the plan was committed to one of their number who agreed to go into his lodge and shoot him as he lay, but when the moment came his heart failed him.

Others of the colonists who were Smith's friends were so exasperated against these men that they said to Smith that if he would give them the order they would bring him in the heads of as many of them as he might designate.

But the fallen hero it now appeared was gradually beginning to be himself discouraged. There was no surgeon at James Town to attend to his wounds. He suffered such excruciating tortures from them that his mind was almost completely unhinged. Even if he were to attempt to continue the struggle against the difficulties which environed him, he knew that it would not be long before Lord Delaware, or some one acting under him, would arrive to take the power out of his hands, and he finally resolved to yield to his fate. So he embarked on board one of the ships which was then in the river, and soon after sailed for England, whence he never returned. His departure took place in the fall of 1609.

INVENTORY OF THE COLONY.

The following inventory of what was left in the colony, including all the different settlements, at the time of Smith's departure, gives a clearer idea of the state of things than any general description could convey.

He left behind him, three ships and seven boats; commodities ready for trade; the corn newly gathered; ten weeks provisions in store; four hundred and ninety-odd persons; twenty-four pieces of ordnance; three hundred muskets: a supply of other

arms and ammunition more than sufficient for the number of men; a hundred trained and expert soldiers, well acquainted with the country around, and with the Indian customs and modes of warfare, and also, to a very considerable extent, with the language; nets for fishing; tools of all sorts; a good supply of clothing; six mares and a horse; five or six hundred swine; the same number of hens and chickens; and also a small number of sheep and goats.

Here were all the elements of prosperity and success, but immediately after Captain Smith had left the country, every thing began at once to fall into confusion again, and soon universal anarchy prevailed, bringing with it, in full force, all the attendant evils which inevitably follow in its train.

THE THREE COMMISSIONERS.

It has already been stated that the three commissioners who had been sent out with the fleet of nine vessels to take command of the colony until Lord Delaware should himself arrive, all took passage in the same ship, and that this ship became separated from the rest of the fleet in a great storm. The adventures of this party were of the most extraordinary character.

The name of their ship was the *Sea Venture.*

She was so racked and strained by the force of the winds and waves, and her seams were opened to such a degree that the water came into the hold, "above two tiers of hogsheads." The men pumped and bailed incessantly for three days and three nights, standing up to their middle in water, and working for their lives, with buckets, pans, kettles, and any other utensils that came to hand. All this time Sir George Somers, one of the commissioners, kept his station at the helm to prevent the ship from broaching to, and being overwhelmed.

At last, at the end of the third day, when they were all at the very last extremity, Sir George saw land. He managed to direct the ship toward it, and at length the ship was cast upon the rocks, at some distance from the shore, but at a place where the water was so sheltered, and moreover, so shallow, that the whole company succeeded in getting to the beach. The land was one of the Bermuda Islands.

THE WRECKED EMIGRANTS AT THE BERMUDAS.

The crew of the ship, with the help of the emigrants who were on board, succeeded in the course of a few days, in transferring to the shore by means of the boats, all the goods, provisions, and stores of every kind that were on board the ship, and also

every thing moveable that belonged to the ship itself, such as the spars, the rails, the rigging, the hatches, and much of the planking that formed the partitions below. They built huts upon the shore to shelter these stores, and also to protect themselves from the weather, and thus they soon found themselves very comfortably established.

On exploring the island they found plenty of fresh water and many excellent fruits. There were also great numbers of wild swine the progeny of a small number which had been left on the island many years before by a Spanish vessel going to the West Indies. The little streams too, and the coves along the sea shore, abounded with fish. In a word, the shipwrecked company found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly transferred from the wild and dreadful dangers of the sea to a situation on shore, of the richest abundance, and of the most enchanting beauty.

One would have supposed that a company of men in this situation might have lived in peace, at least for a little time, but instead of this, no sooner were the party safe on shore than they began to quarrel. "It seemed," says one of the historians, "as if the air of America was infectious and inclined men's minds to wrangling and contention, so soon did this people fall out. They separated into cliques and

factions, and lived apart from each other more like enemies, or strangers, than like a party of acquaintances and friends involved in one common calamity."

They soon began to form plans for building a vessel to escape from the island. The first plan was to make a deck for the ship's long-boat out of the hatches, which had been brought on shore with the other things saved from the ship, and send her to Virginia for help. This plan was carried into effect. The boat went to sea under the charge of a courageous and excellent seaman named Raven, with eight other men for crew, but she was never afterward heard from.

BUILDING OF SHIPS.

After waiting for some time in vain, the company began to talk about building a larger vessel, but they could not agree to work together upon *one*, and so they commenced two. They built these vessels of a kind of cedar which grew upon the islands. They rigged them with the materials which they had saved from the wreck. They filled the seams with a sort of paint which they made of lime and of turtle's oil. Many other shifts and contrivances analogous to these were resorted to as the work went on.

The colony—if colony it might be called,—remained nine months on the island, before the vessels were completed. During this time the history of the little community exhibited in miniature nearly all the phases of civilized life. There were two births upon the island, a boy and a girl. The boy was named Bermudas and the girl Bermuda. There was one wedding, one execution, and one murder. Two of the men who were about to be put to death for crimes which they had committed, fled into the woods and were left on the island when the rest went away.

At length the vessels were completed, and strange as it may seem, they made the passage to Virginia in safety, and arrived there about the end of May, in 1610.

THE COLONY ON THE BRINK OF DESTRUCTION.

The misgovernment and the disorder which began to reign at James Town and in the other settlements after the departure of Smith, had now been working out their evil effects for half a year, and the result was that the whole colony had been brought to the last stage of dissolution. The hardships and sufferings which the people endured are too horrible to be described. Famine, sickness, wars with the Indians, and a series of dreadful

quarrels and contentions among themselves, had been the means of bringing the poor sufferers to such extremities of woe as no pen can portray. So great were their sufferings that the deaths produced by them were at the rate of two a day during the whole time, so that out of very nearly five hundred persons left by Smith, there were now only sixty remaining when the vessels from Bermuda arrived, and these were rapidly sinking into a state of absolute despair.

The arrival of the little band of shipwrecked mariners in their frail vessels revived their hopes for a moment, but it was only for a moment, for the commissioners on ascertaining the condition of the colony decided at once that the case was hopeless, and determined immediately to embark the miserable remnant on board such vessels as they had, and return to England.

The colonists were ready to embrace this plan with the utmost eagerness. The preparations were accordingly commenced at once. The vessels were made ready. Provisions and stores were put on board. The different parties were called in from the several settlements, and all embarked. Every one was exultant at the thought of bidding a final farewell to the land which had been the scene of such dreadful suffering. Some were in favor of

making a bonfire of the fort and town, and going away in the blaze of it; but this the commander would not allow.

ARRIVAL OF LORD DELAWARE.

In the meantime, while these events had been transpiring, Lord Delaware having completed his preparations in England, had set sail with a fleet of ships containing a full reënforcement of troops and emigrants, and an ample supply of provisions and of all necessary stores. He sailed from England just about the time that the shipwrecked party left the Bermudas, and now, just as the colonists were embarking at James Town and bidding the country, as they supposed, a final farewell, he was anchoring his fleet at the mouth of the river, and manning the long boat to come up himself to the town. Thus it happened that when the party of the colonists had come about half way down the river and were passing a point of land called Mulberry Point, they met Lord Delaware in his long-boat coming up.

THE COLONY SAVED.

Of course the arrival of this fleet, bringing as it did a large reënforcement of men, and ample supplies of provisions, and also—which was of far

greater importance than either of these—an authority clothed with ample powers for the maintenance of an efficient government, put a new aspect upon the face of every thing. The colony was persuaded to return. That very night they took possession again of the fort and houses of the town, which now they were very glad they had not burned. The next day provisions came up from the ship and every one's wants were fully supplied. The sick were at once attended to and provided with the medicines and the nourishments which they required. Hope was revived in the hearts of the people. The interest which they had before felt in the attempt to make themselves a home in the New World returned. In a word, every thing now appeared bright and encouraging.

SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

The measures which Lord Delaware adopted and carried into effect resulted in the permanent establishment of the colony, and in the gradual spread of the settlements over all the region. The land was divided, and a system of private property in it was established. This exerted a vast influence in promoting the prosperity of the colony by giving every man a personal interest in being industrious and frugal. Reënforcements came out from Eng-

land from time to time in great numbers. Among others a large company of young women were at one time sent out to make wives for the planters, and this proved in the end the very best consignment that the colony ever received.

From this time forward the settlements continued on the whole to grow and prosper, notwithstanding some very serious reverses and calamities which befell them. Lord Delaware soon fell sick and was obliged to return to England. Wars broke out from time to time with the Indians, and periods of scarcity, and sometimes almost of famine occurred. There was, however, now life enough in the organization to enable it to recover from the injury which these periods of adversity inflicted upon it, and in the course of a few years the colony of Virginia began to take quite an important position among the foreign dependencies of the British crown.

SEQUEL OF THE HISTORY OF POCAHONTAS.

The sequel of the history of Pocahontas the young Indian girl, who saved the life of Captain Smith while he was a captive in the hands of Powhatan, her father, forms quite a romantic tale. In 1612, about five years after the time of Smith's captivity, at a time when the whites and the In-

dians were at war, a certain English captain named Argall, who was in command of a vessel on the river, conceived the idea of kidnapping her and holding her a prisoner, in order to compel her father to make better terms of peace than he otherwise would have done, as the price of her ransom. So he offered to a certain wily Indian named Japazaws, a copper kettle as a reward, if he would contrive any way to get her on board his ship.

POCAHONTAS IN CAPTIVITY.

After trying some other plans without success, Japazaws made his wife pretend in the presence of Pocahontas, that she was extremely desirous of going on board the ship to see it, but that her husband would not let her go, and that, moreover, he had threatened to beat her because of her importunity, and she seemed so greatly troubled on account of her husband's cruelty, that Pocahontas began to feel a good deal of compassion for her. Finally the woman told Pocahontas with great apparent delight, that her husband had consented to take her on board the ship in case Pocahontas would go too, as her companion, and finally Pocahontas consented to go.

The party was conducted about the ship, and at length the captain contrived to bring Pocahontas

into the gun room, and while occupying her attention with something there to allow Japazaws and his wife to slip out. The doors were at once shut upon Pocahontas and she was told that she was a prisoner. Japazaws and his wife were then sent on shore, taking with them the promised kettle and also various baubles given as a reward to the woman, and Pocahontas was conveyed to James Town.

There followed a series of long and complicated negotiations between the English and Powhatan in respect to the terms of Pocahontas's ransom. The negotiations were protracted for several months. The terms which the English government demanded were such that Powhatan either could not or would not accede to them. In the meantime Pocahontas continued a prisoner at James Town, though she was very kindly treated and was allowed as much liberty as was consistent with her safe keeping.

HER MARRIAGE.

While thus detained the appearance and demeanor of the maiden were such as to make an extremely favorable impression upon all who knew her, and one of the colonists, Mr. John Rolfe, a gentleman of high position and excellent character, was so charmed with the graces of her person and man-

ners, and with the kindness and gentleness of her disposition, that he determined to make her his wife.

The result was that after various negotiations among the different parties concerned the arrangement was approved by all, and the marriage was celebrated—a grand treaty of peace and amity being made at the same time between the English and Powhatan. Powhatan sent some of his near relatives to be present at the wedding, in order to express his cordial approval of the manner in which the affair had been terminated.

Not long after her marriage, Pocahontas was led, in consequence of the instructions which she received from her husband in respect to the Christian religion, and of the influence which he exerted over her mind, to profess her faith in Christianity, and was baptized by the name of Rebecca. She was called Lady Rebecca from this time until her death.

Subsequently she went to England with her husband and spent some time there. She was the object during her stay of very great interest to the fashionable world of London. She was eagerly sought and kindly entertained everywhere. She was presented at court by Lady Delaware, attended by her husband and by many persons of rank. The king and queen, and in fact the whole court,

were surprised and charmed by the natural grace of her deportment, and by the unaffected modesty and simplicity of all her demeanor. Lady Delaware took her to masks, balls, plays, and various other entertainments. She was extremely interested and amused with all these things, and she treasured up recollections of them in order to relate them to her father on her return.

But just before the time arrived for her departure from England she died. Her death took place at Gravesend, near the mouth of the Thames, in 1617. She was only twenty-two years of age at the time of her death. She left an infant son, who subsequently became a person of considerable eminence, and the descendants of the family are now quite numerous both in England and in Virginia.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE TWO MOTHER STATES.

VIRGINIA was the mother, as it were, of all the other Southern States, they all having been originally settled in a great measure by off-shoots from the parent stock first planted at James Town. In fact, the establishment of branch colonies was commenced, as we have already seen, by Smith himself, at a very early day. The first of these settlements was made on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and on the banks of the rivers emptying into it. From this they gradually extended along the coasts of the sea, both toward the north, into what are now the States of Maryland and Delaware, and also toward the south into the region of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

We shall hereafter see that the colonies of Massachusetts served in the same manner at the north as the nucleus and centre from which the settlements in that portion of the union were gradually formed, so that Virginia and Massachusetts may be consid-

ered as in some sense the two mother States of the whole union.

FIRST EXPEDITION INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

The first expedition which went from the colony in Virginia into Carolina was sent by Captain Smith himself, during the time that he was in command at James Town. About the year 1609 he was engaged in sending off exploring parties in various directions and in establishing settlements in the different locations which seemed favorable, and among other enterprises of this kind he despatched a party southward, with instructions to proceed as far as possible into the country lying back of the island of Roanoke, where Sir Walter Raleigh's settlements had been made, with the double purpose of exploring the country and also of ascertaining whether any traces of the lost colony could be found among the Indians in the interior, or any information obtained concerning them.

The party set out from the James River, upon one of the branches of it coming from the south, and after ascending it as far as they could, they left the water and continued their journey by land until they came to the sources of other rivers flowing in a contrary direction. They followed these

streams down until at length they came to Albemarle Sound.* They met with many Indians on the way, and visited several of their villages, and they made inquiry everywhere for traces of the lost colony, but without success.

In due time they returned, bringing with them no tidings of the Roanoke settlers, but reporting very favorably in respect to the country which they had passed through, and especially to that which lay along the banks of the Chowan, which, as will be seen by the map, is one of the largest rivers flowing from the northwest into Albemarle Sound.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NANSEMUND.

In consequence of the favorable reports brought back by this and other parties, the settlements of the Virginian colonists began gradually to extend in that direction. The first important branch established in this direction was at Nansemund, which is upon the Virginia frontier. After that, as Virginia increased in population and power, and as the Indians gradually withdrew, the settlements extended farther south, for a time following chiefly the banks of the Chowan. The settlers held their lands under grants from the Virginia colony, and

* See map; frontispiece.

the country was called sometimes South Virginia, and sometimes Carolina, which last was the name it had received in the time of Charles I.

MOTIVES WHICH LED TO THESE EMIGRATIONS.

It seems to us surprising that the early colonists should have felt any disposition thus to wander away into such a wilderness in search of new lands and new homes, when there must have been an abundance of good land unoccupied in the vicinity of the original settlement. Considering the inevitable hardships and sufferings attendant on the establishment of new settlements in these wild regions by small companies detached from the central colony, we should have supposed that they would have been very reluctant to undertake them, and that the emigrants would all have been disposed to continue in as compact a body as possible, and consequently that the extension of the settlements would have taken place very slowly. It was thirty or forty years after the colony at James Town was permanently established before it became strong enough to throw out branches as far as to North Carolina, and a longer time still would have elapsed had it not been for certain causes, which tended strongly to hasten the process.

INFLUENCE OF THE ENGLISH PROPRIETORS.

In the first place the proprietors of the colonies living in England—that is, the members of the companies who held the various charters from the king, for a long time entertained the idea that they were going to enrich themselves by the discovery and settlement of the land, through the rents which the tenants holding under them were to pay them. The rent of land was the great source of wealth in those days in England, as it is in fact in a great degree, though, perhaps, not so exclusively now. The whole territory of the British kingdom was owned by the nobles and other great proprietors, who derived immense annual incomes from the rents which those who occupied the soil paid them. The whole of the British territory being taken up in this way, and new and immense tracts of fertile land having been opened to view in America, it was very natural for the English people—those especially who had more money than land—to suppose that they might create for themselves great estates in the New World, by obtaining grants of the territory from the crown, and then sending out emigrants to settle and till it, and pay them rents, as the farmers in England were accustomed to do to their landlords there.

This idea was in the end found to be illusive. It results from causes of a very profound and widely extended character, that land cannot be managed in this way in America. The soil will not bear a rent, or at least it has not been made to bear one, under any system which has yet been adopted. The proprietors were in the end all disappointed in their expectations of enriching themselves by the rents of their American estates. Still the hope of doing this was a great stimulus to their efforts in fitting out expeditions from England to come to America, in inviting emigrants to join them, and in offering them inducements not only to go to America but to extend to the utmost the occupancy and possession of the land by pushing the settlements as far as possible into the interior of the country.

Sometimes they offered rewards, either in money or land, to those who should be most successful in extending the settlements in any particular direction. The first party that penetrated beyond the Chowan to the shores of Albemarle Sound was led by an enterprising colonist named Roger Green, who received a thousand acres of land as his reward for organizing the party and establishing the settlement.

PROCESS OF FORMING A NEW SETTLEMENT.

The enterprise of undertaking a new settlement

of this kind, especially when the place where it was to be established was somewhat remote from the inhabited parts of the country, was quite an arduous one, and was attended with many difficulties and dangers. Often the design was formed by some single individual possessed with the necessary energy and intelligence to act as the leader and conductor of such an undertaking. This leader would form his plan, obtain the proper concessions and authorizations from the government, and then announcing his intentions would invite recruits to join him. There was usually little difficulty in obtaining the proper number of men. Some would be allured to join the undertaking by the glowing representations which the leader would make to them of the richness of the soil, and of the other advantages which the new locality possessed. There were usually, in all the colonies, a number of restless men, of sanguine temperaments, who were always ready for any new movement of this kind which offered them a certainty of excitement and adventure, and a tolerably fair promise of gain. Then there were great numbers of disappointed men, who had failed in satisfying their desires and expectations in the central settlements, and were consequently desirous of trying their fortune in some new field. Then there were persons who had

quarrelled with their neighbors and made their situations uncomfortable at home; and others who were in debt, and were annoyed by the pressure of their creditors; and criminals not convicted of their crimes, but rendered uncomfortable by the suspicions and dislike with which they were regarded by their neighbors.

There were so many of these and other similar classes of men at all times to be found in most of the colonies that it was seldom difficult to make up a party for any enterprise whatever which any competent leader might form.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

There was another very fruitful source from which supplies of men willing to wander into new and distant fields, and to encounter the hardships and trials of making new settlements in remote regions were obtained, for which our respected ancestors deserve any thing but praise from their posterity, and that was religious persecution. The early settlers of most of the American colonies were very earnest and strenuous advocates of religious liberty. But unfortunately it was liberty for themselves and not for their neighbors, that they so strongly desired. It was oppressive and unjust in the highest degree, in their opinion, for them to

be forbidden to worship God as they themselves thought proper; but this was simply because they were right in their modes of worship, and the others, as they imagined, were wrong. Consequently when others came and attempted to introduce new modes of worship, or new views of theology, into the communities which they had formed, they in their turn attempted to repress the evil by pains and penalties—by imprisonment, by banishment, or by fines. If they were remonstrated with for the inconsistency of this course, and were told that they were doing themselves what they had complained of so bitterly when it was done to them, they would have replied,

"Ah, but we were in the right, whereas these men are wrong."

"But they honestly believe themselves to be right as well as you."

"True," they would reply, "they may *think* that they are right, but we *know* that they are wrong, and we must repress the error and the evil by every means in our power."

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

It is now beginning to be understood by enlightened and liberal men of all communions, that although the vital principle of religion is the same

in all human hearts, still that the forms in which it clothes itself in its outward manifestations are endlessly varied, and that the tenacious hold which these various forms take upon different human hearts is not a tie which logic and reasoning have formed, and consequently it is not one that logic or reasoning can dissolve. It comes from early associations—long continued habit—the influence of education—and other such influences which cannot be reached by argument, and still less by the pressure of pains and penalties.

This is now beginning to be generally well understood by the people of the United States, and the various religious communions are content to live together in peace and harmony,—the members of each willing to leave to all the rest the privilege of going on through life in the practice of those observances which are consecrated in their minds by the parental instructions and influences of their early years, provided they themselves are allowed the same permission.

The early colonists in America, however, did not understand this so. According to their ideas there was one right way of worshipping God, and all other ways were wrong. The consequence was, that in a great many of the colonies those who differed from the majority were considered as danger-

ous heretics, who were either to be forced to abandon their heresy, or else to be driven away. Many of the first settlers in North Carolina were heretics of this kind, driven by persecution from the mother colony of Virginia, and not a few came all this way from New England from this cause, for the New England States had begun to be settled some time before this period.

JOURNEYING OF AN EMIGRANT PARTY.

When a party was once formed for the establishment of a new colony, and its members were ready to set out upon their journey, if the place of their destination was so situated that the way to it lay through the interior of the country, they usually employed Indian guides to conduct them, and often made use of Indian canoes for transporting them and their goods on the rivers, or along the shores of an inland lake or bay.

THE PORTAGES.

The whole journey could seldom be effected in this way by water, it being frequently necessary to cross from one river or lake to another by land. The places where these connections could best be made were all well known to the Indians, and trails were usually well worn in them by the numerous

Indian parties that had traversed them before. These places were called portages. On arriving at a portage the party would unload the boats, and the emigrants, assisted by the Indians, would carry the packages across, the women and children, following in the train. The canoes were carried across too, each one being borne upside down on the head of an Indian, like a monstrously long cap pointed at both ends. Being made of birch bark sewed over a very slender frame, the boats were very light and they could easily be lifted. Indeed, the necessity of frequently transporting them in this way, sometimes for several miles, over land, was one reason why they were made of these extremely light materials.

HARDSHIPS TO BE ENDURED IN A NEW SETTLEMENT.

The hardships and exposures which the emigrants endured in making their settlement, when they arrived at their journey's end, were very severe. They had at first no mills, and it was consequently very difficult to make planks or boards of any kind. They constructed their cabins consequently of logs, with the natural ground, made smooth and pounded hard, for a floor. Sometimes when they could procure a very straight grained log of pine or cedar they would split it into planks

EARLY EMIGRATION.

by means of wedges, hewing the surfaces smooth afterward with an axe. By this means they could make a rude sort of flooring. For want of mills too, the settlers could not grind their corn, but were obliged to pound it in mortars, or between two stones.

The worst feature, however, of their condition, was the state of continual apprehension in which they lived. When at work in the field away from home they were at any moment liable to be attacked by a bear, a catamount, or a rattlesnake, so that they were kept constantly on the alert, their minds never enjoying any real sense of security or repose. Moreover, when, fatigued with the labors and cares of the day. they came home to their cabins at its close, there was no sense of security for them there. They could not go to bed at night without first seeing that their guns were in readiness at their bedsides, and they were never sure in going to sleep that they might not be aroused by an Indian war-whoop, before morning, to see their wives and children tomahawked, and their cabins burned, by savages more merciless and ferocious than any beasts of prey.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER SETTLEMENTS.

Besides the settlements which commenced in the

northern part of North Carolina and extended thence to the southward, there was another group which commenced toward the south and extended to the northward. The principal seat of these southern colonies was on the banks of the Cape Fear River, a large river which as its name denotes empties into the Atlantic near the southern borders of the State, in the vicinity of Cape Fear. Some of the first settlers in this region came from New England. There was one considerable party which came from one of the West India Islands named Barbadoes. The idea of this company was to make their fortunes by sending lumber, in the form of boards, shingles, staves, and the like, to the West Indies. One of the chief productions of the forests in that region was, then as now, the pine, the wood of which being smooth and straight grained in texture, and moreover soft and easily worked, was very suitable for the above named purposes, while the trees which grew in the West Indies, though some of them were so immensely large that in the account of Columbus's first voyages it is reported that canoes were made from a single trunk, by the agency of fire, large enough to contain a hundred and fifty men, there were none in which the texture of the wood was such as to make it easy to be worked by cutting tools; indeed a large proportion

of the wood which grows in tropical climes contains silicious or flinty particles in its tissue, and this to such a degree that the edges of cutting tools working in them are soon destroyed. This not only makes the wood in a great measure useless for mechanical purposes, but also renders the task of clearing the land of the native forests, an immensely laborious work. Whereas on the hill sides of Vermont or New Hampshire a sturdy young man will sometimes cut through an acre in a day of beeches, birches, elms, and pine, and come home at night with his axe almost as sharp as it was in the morning.

JURISDICTION OVER THE COLONISTS.

During the first fifty years of the colonial history of the United States, the government of many of the colonies was vested more or less exclusively in the company in England, who derived their powers from the charter granted them by the king. These charters were changed from time to time, and the systems of government created by them were altered. Changes of this kind were often rendered necessary by difficulties which arose in the working of the systems, and in many cases collisions arose between different companies in respect to their boundaries, for want of distinctness in the

specifications of the territorial limits by which the different dominions were defined. From these and other causes so many changes were made in the several governments, from time to time, and so many different plans were tried, that the whole history of America for the first one or two hundred years may be considered as consisting mainly of a vast series of experiments, in which almost every possible mode of governing communities of men, and of shaping their social and political institutions, were put to the test.

GRAND SYSTEM FOR AN AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all these experiments was one which was attempted upon the colonies of North Carolina. It was a plan for a grand system of government based on monarchical and aristocratic principles of the most rigid character. This plan was devised, and the attempt made to commence carrying it into effect, in 1669.

Previous to this time a government nearly democratic had prevailed. It is true, all the actual power was in theory vested in the proprietors in England, and they appointed the governor who was to rule over the colony. But they also made arrangements for a sort of legislative assembly, one half of the members of which were to be appointed

by the colonists themselves. This not only afforded the colonists an opportunity to make their desires and wishes known, but it clothed them, in some measure at least, with power to carry them into effect.

SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL LAWS ENACTED BY THE COLONY.

The consequence was that a very simple system of laws, one adapted to the actual condition and to the known exigencies of the community, was formed. There were a great many persons among the colonists who had become involved in debt and other similar difficulties, in other countries, and had come to Carolina with a view of beginning anew, in the hope of retrieving their fortunes. In order to give such persons a fair opportunity of making the trial, it was enacted that for five years the courts in the colony should take no cognizance of any claims advanced against a colonist which originated in transactions that took place before he came to the country. This prevented the poor debtors from being sued and harassed by former creditors, and allowed them a moderate period in which they could work in peace in the endeavor to retrieve their fortunes. Such a law as this would doubtless, in many cases, operate to shield dishonesty or fraud,—but the colonists believed that on the

whole, considering the peculiar circumstances of their case, its operation would be just and beneficial.

It proved, however, in the end to operate injuriously in one respect, for it attracted a great number of fugitive debtors and other worthless characters to the colony from all parts of the world, and thus for a time produced a serious deterioration in the character of the population.

Another new rule which they established related to marriage, and consisted in dispensing with the services of a clergyman in the solemnization of the ceremony, a thing unheard of in those days. The reason of this was, that there were few clergymen in the colony, and in many settlements none, and they thought it good policy to remove every possible obstacle to the formation of matrimonial unions in such a new country.

There was a, law, also that every person who should purchase land in the colony should be exempted from taxation on account of it for a year. This was intended to encourage emigrants to come and buy. There was another law which forbid an emigrant, after once buying his land, from selling it again for two years. This was to prevent their giving up their purchase and going away before giving their new home a fair trial.

Thus the colonial legislature went on enacting, from time to time, simple laws, as they seemed to be required. Some of these laws proved to be good and some bad,—but they all were enacted, as occasions arose to meet some supposed necessity or want, thus growing with the growth of the State, conforming to the configuration, so to speak, which the social constitution of it, in its several stages, successively assumed.

ORIGIN OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The idea of introducing a grand aristocratic and monarchical principle into the government of Carolina arose apparently from the state of public sentiment in England during the reign of Charles II., the current of which seems to have set more widely and strongly in the direction of monarchy, and of a fixed gradation of ranks than ever before. The commonwealth under Cromwell had been tried and it had failed. At any rate, it had been put down, and the royal line had been restored, and now all classes of the population, throughout the kingdom, or at least all those who took any active part, or exerted any open influence, in public affairs, seemed to vie with each other in their devotion to the principles of loyalty.

The controlling power in respect to the colony

of Carolina was held by persons high in influence in King Charles's court, and they accordingly determined to lay a new foundation for the government of it, and to regulate it upon monarchical principles of the most exalted character. They obtained from the king a modification of the charter, by which they were empowered to confer titles of nobility, though it was required on the part of the king that the style of these American titles should not be the same with those conferred by himself in England.

Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftsbury, was appointed by the company to frame the new system, and he employed the famous philosopher, John Locke, to draw it up and arrange the details. The form of constitution which was produced is generally considered as the work of Locke. The document, after being finally adopted, and signed by the proprietors, was promulgated in the New World under the title of the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new constitution provided first for two orders of nobility called landgraves and caciques, corresponding in some degree to the grades of earl and baron in England. A regular partition was

made of the land, and a certain portion of it was assigned in perpetuity to the nobles. The whole system was extremely complicated, their being four distinct and permanent estates recognized, namely, the proprietaries,—that is the members of the company in England which consisted of eight persons only and they of the highest rank and station—the landgraves, the caciques, and finally the commons. The offices were very numerous, and were graduated in respect to rank in a very artificial manner, those of the different grades being open to persons of different rank, and possessed of a different amount of fortune. The details were all arranged in a very minute and specific manner. In a word, a more complicated and cumbrous system, and one more unfit to be applied to a community of rude and simple-minded men, struggling for the very means of subsistence in a New World, could hardly have been devised.

Soon after the system was matured, and had been adopted by the proprietors at home, a grand expedition was organized to take out a large company of men, and new supplies of every thing required, to establish a new settlement on a great scale, and inaugurate the new system in a becoming manner.

More than fifty thousand dollars were expended in the equipment of this fleet. It sailed from Eng-

land early in 1571, with the intention of making Port Royal, its place of destination. But as this region comes within the limits of what has since become the State of South Carolina, our account of the result of the experiment will be properly deferred to the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM SAYLE.

THE person appointed to the command of the first expedition which resulted in a permanent settlement within the limits of what now forms the State of South Carolina, was William Sayle. He had been made one of the nobles under the new system of government devised for Carolina, as described in the last chapter, and he was now appointed by the company, not merely to take command of the expedition and conduct it to its place of destination, but also to preside over the new colony to be established there, as its first governor.

SAYLE'S FIRST VOYAGE.

Sayle had made a voyage of exploration along the coast in the service of the company some years before. He went on this occasion in a single ship. It was in 1667. He was driven by a storm among the Bahama Islands,* to the southward of his port

* See map in Chapter II.

of destination. Being thus forced to visit the islands against his will, he concluded to remain in the vicinity long enough to make an examination of them, thinking that a knowledge of the situation and character of the group might perhaps be of advantage in some way, at a future period, in connection with the new colony on the coast, in case the company should attempt to establish one.

His attention was particularly attracted to the island of New Providence, which it seemed to him might furnish a safe retreat for the settlers in case they should at any time be forced temporarily to abandon their new homes, through the hostility of either or both of the two great enemies that they had to fear.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL ENEMIES TO BE FEARED.

These two principal enemies were the Indians and the Spaniards. The Indians had possession of the whole country which it was intended to colonize, and Captain Sayle—for he was at the time of making this preliminary voyage only a ship-master and navigator—knew very well that whatever might be the precautions taken by any colony to guard against exciting the hostility of the natives, and whatever might be the extent and completeness of their preparations for defending them-

selves in case of an attack, there was no certainty that they might not be entirely overwhelmed, at any time, by a hostile incursion of savages, and forced to escape from the country to save their lives.

Then, besides the Indians, there were the Spaniards, who were now well established in Florida and who claimed that the territory of Florida extended almost without limits toward the north. The Spaniards were very likely to look with an evil eye upon the attempt to form a new settlement in the region of Port Royal where there had already been in former years such serious collisions between them and the French. Sayle thought that in case of any serious difficulty from this quarter, the island of New Providence would furnish a very easily accessible retreat for the settlers until the means of restoring them to the colony and providing for their security there, could be sent from England.

EXPLORATION OF THE CAROLINA COAST.

After completing his examination of the Bahama Islands, Captain Sayle turned his course to the northward and westward until at length he reached the main land, and then cruised along the coast for a considerable distance. He examined all the openings in the land, and found that many of them were the mouths of large navigable rivers coming

down from the interior. He made excursions up these rivers far enough to ascertain their character and to make all necessary observations of the surrounding country. The country, he observed, was generally low and level, but the soil appeared to be extremely fertile. These excursions up the rivers were usually, of course, made in a boat, and in making them Captain Sayle always proceeded with great caution, for fear of the Indians. He often desired to go on shore with a view of effecting a more careful examination of the character of the country, but he was deterred from doing so by the indications which he observed of the presence of Indians in the places where it seemed most easy and desirable to land.

He was, however, on the whole, extremely pleased with the general aspect of the country, and he made a very favorable report to the proprietors on his return to England.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SENDING OUT A COLONY.

The company after hearing the report which Captain Sayle brought back to them of the promising aspect of the country in the southern part of Carolina, determined to inaugurate their new system of government, as described in the last chapter, by founding a new colony there, on a liberal

scale. They appointed Captain Sayle himself to lead the expedition and to preside over the colony —when it should arrive at its destination—as its first governor. They fitted out two ships, and loaded them with a full cargo comprising all that was required for such an enterprise. The cargo consisted of provisions and stores for the use of the colonists, a stock of merchandise for trading with the natives in time of peace, and weapons, ammunition, and military stores of all kinds, in case of war. There was also a full supply of all the tools and utensils, necessary for clearing and cultivating the land, and for building forts, vessels, and houses.

The company seem not to have been quite so successful as they had hoped to be in respect to emigrants, for the number which were induced to join the company was rather small. Among them were many adventurers of wild and roving habits, and little fitted to endure the patient toil required in the commencement of a new settlement. There were others, however, of a different character, and among them many dissenters, who, though not allowed to live in peace in England, were encouraged to emigrate to the colony, and promised protection there. This system of encouraging dissenters to emigrate to the country was continued for many years, and great numbers came, though

sometimes much opposition was made to their coming, and they were subjected to much animosity and to many annoyances after their arrival. The friends of a more liberal policy earnestly protested against this intolerance. "It is stupendous," said they, "to consider how passionate and preposterous zeal not only vails but stupefies, oftentimes, the rational powers. For cannot dissenters kill wolves and bears as well as churchmen can; and also fell trees and clear ground for plantations, and be as capable of defending them as they?"

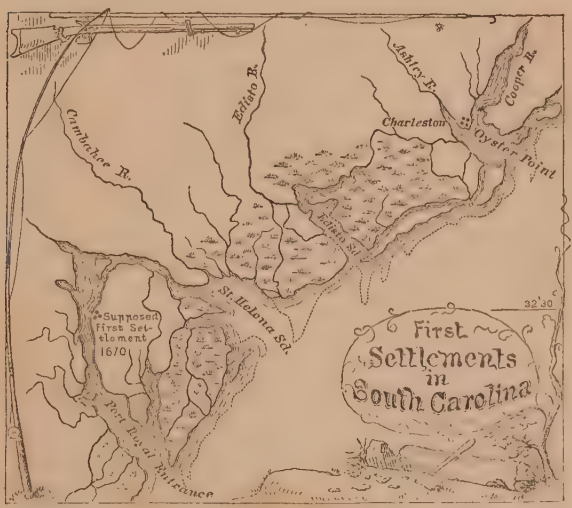
The expense of the whole outfit for this first South Carolina colony was about twelve thousand pounds, which seems to have been considered as a very large investment for such a purpose in those days, although the whole amount is less than a tenth part of what is sometimes expended at the present day in making voyages across the Atlantic, for the cost of the ship alone.

The expedition under the command of Captain Sayle crossed the Atlantic in safety, and entered the Harbor of Port Royal, and established their settlement there, near the spot probably where the town of Beaufort now stands.

CHANGES IN THE LOCATION OF THE COLONY.

The colony remained but a short time in this

place, for finding the position for some reason not well adapted to their purpose, they removed, in the course of a year or two, to another spot situated on the banks of a river which they named the Ashley River, from Lord Ashley Cooper who was the leading man among the company of proprietors in Eng-



land. There was another river farther to the north which joined the Ashley River at a short distance from the sea, and this they named the Cooper River, thus honoring both the names of the great patron of the colony by giving one to each of the branches of the stream.

The settlement after being removed from the harbor of Port Royal, was first established at a point at some distance from the mouth of the Ashley, and was named Charlestown in honor of King Charles. After some years, this place, too, was abandoned, and the colony was removed down the river to the point where the Cooper River came in. The point formed by the junction of the two rivers had received the name of Oyster Point, but on transferring the settlement to the spot, the colonists took the name with them, and called the new town Charlestown—since modified into Charleston. The place which they left was called for some time old Charlestown—but it gradually lost that appellation when it was finally abandoned, and at the present day nothing marks the spot except the traces of a ditch on the landward side of the ground on which the old town stood, which is supposed to denote the line of the entrenchments which the colonists made while the settlements remained there, as a defence from the Indians.

It was in 1670 that the expedition landed at Port Royal, and not until 1680 that it came to its final resting place upon the spot where the city of Charleston now stands; so that for ten years the colony was in a migratory and unsettled condition.

HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE SETTLERS.

During all this period the settlers endured the usual hardships and privations attendant on such an enterprise, and others in some respects still more severe that were peculiar to the climate and the physical character of the country. The climate was warm, so that the people were exempted from the severe sufferings which the long and cold winters brought upon the colonies farther to the north, but then the heat and the unhealthiness of the more southern region were evils that were on the whole perhaps quite as formidable. They suffered a great deal from disease, and from the languor and depression induced by the heat during the season of the year when the most arduous labors were required in the field.

AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES.

The first thing to be done, before any crops could be put into the ground, was of course to clear the land of the forests. This required very severe and long-continued toil, and as the people removed from place to place in changing the location of the colony the work had to be recommenced three times.

They brought with them some domestic animals,

such as cattle and horses, and others were sent over soon after their arrival, but these animals could assist but little in the preliminary labors of clearing the ground. It requires many years after trees are felled for the roots to decay so far that the plough and harrow can be used to good advantage, and in the meantime all the work of cultivation must be effected by the agency of the hoe, requiring long, continued and toilsome labor from human hands alone.

THE SOIL.

The soil along the river bottoms was extremely rich, but it was low and wet, requiring immense labor to clear it of the prodigious mass of vegetation which encumbered it. The surface of the ground above was covered with immense trees whose branches were matted together by running vines of all kinds, and with dense thickets of briars and brambles, while an endless network of knotted and entangled roots ramified in every direction through the soil below. These lands are now of vast value, for the cultivation of cotton and rice,—but these English farmers who had lived all their lives among the smooth upland fields, and grazing hillsides of old England, knew nothing about cotton and rice. The range of their ideas in respect to

the objects of cultivation, was well-nigh restricted to grass, wheat, oats, and barley; and the low intervales which they found everywhere bordering the rivers of Carolina, though evidently extremely fertile, were unfit for such productions as these.

There remained the higher lands, which were covered with more open forests, and were much more manageable in all respects than the river bottoms. But these uplands were found, when cleared and tilled, to be sandy and infertile, and moreover the climate was not adapted to the production of the cereal grains. Thus the colonists were very far from being successful in their efforts to obtain a subsistence from the soil.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

There were some other resources left to the colonists in respect to obtaining supplies of food, such as hunting, fishing, and making purchases of the Indians. Game of different kinds was tolerably abundant in the woods, and fish were not unfrequently quite plentiful in the rivers. These supplies were, however, extremely precarious, and at times the colonists were reduced so low in respect to their means of subsistence that they were obliged to live almost altogether upon oysters and other

shell fish which they collected from the shallow waters along the shore.

THE INDIANS.

It was considered very fortunate for the South Carolina colony that a short time before the first company of settlers arrived in the country, a long and bloody war had prevailed between the two principal tribes of Indians that had previously occupied it, in consequence of which both parties had become greatly reduced in numbers and weakened in spirit. The names of these tribes were the Savannahs and the Westoes. The Savannahs had been finally victorious over the Westoes and had driven them away, and they themselves were on the whole disposed to live on tolerably friendly terms with the whites. Still, contentions and disputes were continually occurring, and robberies and even murders, perpetrated by individual Indians, or by small bands, were not uncommon. The consequence was that the settlers were very much impeded in all their plans and labors. When they went to work in the fields they were obliged to go armed, and to keep continually on the alert. Even when engaged in digging clams or gathering oysters along the shores, they were obliged, as

they said, to work with the rake or the shovel in one hand, and with a gun in the other.

Often, too, when the colony had become in some degree established, and the plantations were somewhat scattered, a settler living a little way apart from the rest would lose in a single night, by a band of predatory Indians, the whole harvest store which he had laid up as the proceeds of a year's arduous and discouraging toil.

THE GRAND CONSTITUTION.

As the reader might easily imagine, such a state of things as this was not very favorable to the development of the grand system of government which had been devised in England. A country in which no property existed but uncultivated land, and in which it was necessary that every man should devote himself to incessant toil throughout the whole year to procure a bare subsistence, was not precisely the field for earls and barons, or as they called them landgraves and caciques, to thrive in, or for the maintaining of aristocratical and exclusive pretension and privileges of any kind. The laws, too, that were produced by this cumbrous system were found to be wholly unsuited to the condition and wants of the community, and when enacted they were one after another gradually and quietly super-

seded by simple rules that seemed to spring up almost spontaneously among the settlers themselves.

GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE COLONY.

Still, notwithstanding these difficulties, the colony gradually increased. After a few years, when it began to appear that it was permanently established, new companies of emigrants were sent out by the company at home. These emigrants were of various classes, and as we shall presently see were not very well adapted to live together in harmony and peace. Still the numbers gradually increased. The company in England offered great inducements to those who were inclined to join the colony. They were willing either to sell them land, or to lease it to them at a very low rate. They also brought out supplies of provisions, stores, and utensils of all kinds which they sold to the settlers on credit—trusting that they would pay for them out of the proceeds of their plantations and farms, as soon as they should get them into a state of cultivation. In consequence of these and similar measures, the population of the colony gradually increased. The settlements extended into the interior. New towns were built, roads were opened, and extensive tracts of land were cleared and brought under cultivation.

CAUSES OF DISSENSIONS AND DISCORD AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Every thing, it might be supposed, would have now gone on very well, and this would, perhaps, have been the case, if the people had themselves been united and harmonious in feeling and action; but instead of this there was a great deal of dissension and animosity among them, the prevalence of which very seriously interfered with the prosperity and happiness of the colony. These dissensions arose from a two-fold cause.

In the first place, the people were divided among themselves. They belonged, in nearly equal proportions, to the two great political parties which then prevailed in England, and who hated each other there in the most intense and cordial manner. These were the cavaliers, so called—the friends of royalty and of the Church of England—and the puritans or dissenters. These sects differed not only in opinion, but also in the general cast and type of character which they respectively exhibited. The cavaliers—taking a favorable view of their qualities—were open, generous, free, spirited, and loyal. They held to a strict gradation of ranks—to sustaining superiors and keeping inferiors down.

The dark aspect of their character and conduct, when the dark aspect appeared, took also its own

peculiar form. Their tendency was to become rude, turbulent, domineering, and reckless.

The puritans on the other hand were calm, earnest, quiet, and firm in their temperament, and a strong democratic tendency characterized all their ideas. The bad qualities which developed themselves among them took the form of meanness, hypocrisy, and gloom.

These two classes of men disliked each other very much. In fact they did not understand each other. The cavaliers, mistaking the exceptions for the rule, considered all the puritans as mean spirited, hypocritical, and sullen, and the puritans, judging the cavaliers in an equally uncharitable manner, condemned them all as overbearing in disposition, violent, unprincipled, and immoral.

These two types of character still exist, and indeed in some sense they make a grand line of division among the people of the United States, the one type prevailing most in the northern portion, and the other in the southern. Fortunately, however, the two classes appreciate each other more justly now than in those early days. The northern people understand that a southern man may be generous, high spirited, and excitable, without being necessarily, on that account, violent, overbearing, or unjust—while on the other hand the southern man

can understand that his northern compatriot may be quiet, earnest, patient, and firm, without being either selfish or mean.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE COLONY AND THE PROPRIETORS.

The internal divisions by which the different classes of people represented in the colony were divided among themselves, gradually gave way to a much more serious quarrel, which in process of years sprang up between the whole community in Carolina on the one hand, and the proprietary government in England on the other. This last quarrel led in the end to a revolution, by which the proprietary government was brought to an end and that of the king substituted in its place.

This revolution, although it was effected by means of a popular insurrection against regularly constituted authorities, was still accomplished with so much union, moderation, and order on the part of the colonists, and was attended with so little violence or disturbance of any kind, as to obtain for the people of Carolina the general applause both of Europe and America, and draw upon them the sympathy and kind regard of all nations. It was, in fact, a kind of model rebellion which should stand as a precedent for ever, for the imitation of every people, in every age, who may find it neces-

sary to depose their rulers, and inaugurate a new political system.

It is not necessary to relate in detail the progress of the difficulties which gradually grew up between the company of proprietors at home and the people of the colony. The colony enacted laws and the proprietors repealed them. The proprietors appointed governors and other officers, and the colony did not like them. There were dangers from time to time of invasions from the Indians, or of attacks from the Spaniards of St. Augustine, and the colony called upon the proprietors to provide the means of defence. The proprietors had been greatly disappointed in the amount of the income which they had derived from the colony, and were unwilling to expend any more money upon it. The colonists declared that if the company did not take some measures to defend their domain the Spaniards would come and they would lose it altogether. Then the proprietors applied to the king's government to furnish the means for defending the property. The answer of the government was that if the expenses of maintaining the colony were defrayed by the king, the government of it ought to pass into his hands. The company in reply to this, proposed that the government should lend them the necessary amount of money, on condition

that if within a reasonable time they did not refund it they would surrender the government to the hands of the king. Thus propositions and counter propositions were endlessly multiplied. Every thing went on from bad to worse, and the affair became more and more involved and complicated each succeeding year.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

At length in the year 1719, which was about half a century after the time when the proprietary government was first established, and the colony founded, things came to a crisis. A war broke out between England and Spain. The Spanish authorities in Florida and in the West Indies, instead of confining themselves as hitherto to intrigues and manœuvres with the Indians, and to private enterprises of hostility, now prepared for an open attack. They began to fit out an expedition at Havannah with a view of invading Carolina. Charleston was to be destroyed. Governor Johnson received warning of the impending danger by a letter which was sent to him by the proprietors in London, and in which he was urged to take immediate measures for putting the colony into a good state of defence.

Governor Johnson was a moderate and prudent man, personally popular with the people of the col-

ony and desirous apparently of doing no more than his duty. He felt, however, that as he had been appointed by the proprietors he held his office as a trust for them, and he was bound therefore to maintain what they considered their rights; and though he was firm and decided in maintaining his position, he did not attempt to enforce his measures in any harsh or ungracious manner.

THE CRISIS.

The governor called a meeting of his council and of such members of the assembly as were in town when he received his letters of warning, in order to hold a conference on the subject. He informed this meeting of the tidings which he had received from England, and urged upon them the importance of taking immediate measures for repairing the forts, which had been greatly neglected in consequence of disputes about the mode of procuring funds, and had gone much to decay. In order to avoid bringing up again the old discussions in respect to the means of obtaining the funds, he proposed that the necessary sum should be raised by a voluntary contribution, and he brought forward a subscription headed by his own name signed for a large amount.

The members of the assembly present replied that they thought a subscription was unnecessary,

as the income of the duties—according to a law which the assembly had passed, but which the proprietors in England had repealed because it conflicted with their interests—would be sufficient for the purpose.

The governor replied that that law had been repealed by the proprietors in England.

To this the assembly replied that they had determined to pay no attention to such repeals of their laws by the proprietors in England. They considered that the law was still in force, and the collector had received orders to prosecute every one who, when called upon, refused to pay.

To this the chief justice who had been appointed by the proprietors, and was very earnest in maintaining their cause, said, that whenever any such prosecutions came before his court, he should decide that the law *had been* repealed, and that the defendant was not bound to pay.

At length the conference broke up, and nothing was decided upon.

QUIET DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The leaders of the popular party determined now to proceed and complete the revolution which they had begun, and they at once took measures, in a very quiet but most efficient way, to effect the ob-

ject. They prepared a paper for subscription, in which the signers declared that the proprietary government had so far failed in their duty to the colony, and had acted in so many instances in violation of their charter, that they had forfeited all claim to the government of the colony; that the people would no longer recognise their authority, but would henceforth consider the colony as under the direct jurisdiction of the King of England; and that they would at once proceed to establish a provisional government, to hold and to exercise the supreme power in the king's name until his majesty's pleasure could be known.

This paper was secretly circulated and signed. It was, of course, not presented to any of the officers appointed by the proprietors, nor to any of their known partisans. But by the rest it was universally signed.

About this time and before the existence of this paper was made known to the authorities, a new election for members of the assembly was held, and the colonists took care not to elect a single person who was not known to be in favor of the revolution.

Of course the power of the existing government was now entirely undermined. The government was, moreover, completely helpless, for there was no army, other than the militia of the colony, at their

command. It is true that there was an armed ship in the harbor subject to the governor's orders. This was the only means in the hands of the governor for coercing the colonists, in case he should come to actual hostilities with them. The danger, however, from this ship the colonists determined that they would brave.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE COLONY.

When the time drew near for the meeting of the assembly, a very respectful communication to the governor was drawn up and signed by three of the leading members of the assembly, in which they informed his excellency that the colony had determined no longer to recognise the authority of the proprietors over them, and invited him to join them in effecting the change of government by disavowing henceforth his connection with the company, and holding his office in the name of the King of England, until his majesty's pleasure could be known.

The governor replied in a respectful manner to this proposition, but he firmly declined it. He held his office, he said, by appointment of the proprietors, and he could not betray the trust which they had committed to his charge.

At length the assembly convened, and the gov-

ernor, according to the usage in such cases, sent them a message summoning them to the council chamber to receive such communications as he might desire, in the name of himself and the council, to make to them.

The assembly came, but on entering the council chamber they informed the governor that while they acknowledged him as the chief magistrate, they could not recognise the council as legally entitled to exercise any control whatever over them, nor any longer admit the authority of the proprietors in any form. Henceforth they considered the government of the colony as transferred to the hands of the king. But still they would recognize and acknowledge the authority of the governor, provided he would separate himself from the council and act solely in the king's name.

Having in a very moderate but decided manner made this communication, they withdrew from the council chamber.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The governor and council held a consultation when the assembly had withdrawn. There was great difference of opinion among them in respect to the course which it was best to pursue. Some were in favor of resorting to force at once, and

bringing back the rebels to obedience. Others were inclined to more moderate measures. The governor himself had the good sense to perceive that the case was one in which it was most probable that force would not be effectual. The spirit of the people, and the calm and quiet, but very effective way in which they had taken their measures, indicated that it would not be very easy to bring them to submission by threatenings or by violence. Besides, as has already been said, he had no proper force at his command. The militia, both in respect to officers and soldiers, was composed of the very men who were to be coerced. They could not be expected to fight against themselves. There was the ship of war, it is true, the guns of which might be brought to bear upon the town – but the governor knew the Carolinian spirit too well to suppose that they could be brought to terms by a mere demonstration and threat, and if he were to proceed to action and bombard the town the result would be that the colony would be destroyed, instead of being saved and recovered for the proprietors.

After revolving all these things in his mind the governor concluded that it would be better to try to devise some peaceable means of extrication from the difficulty. So he sent a communication to the as-

sembly, in the name of himself and of the council, asking for a conference.

The assembly replied that they would receive any communication that came from the governor alone, but they could not notice in any way one coming from the council.

They also passed a vote declaring that they were thenceforth to be considered not as an assembly acting under authority of a charter of the company, but as a convention chosen by the people, and responsible to them alone.

ELECTION OF A NEW GOVERNOR.

Finding that Governor Johnson could not be induced to separate himself from the proprietors, the convention—as the body of representatives was now called—proceeded secretly to elect a new governor. The name of the person chosen was Moore. A day was appointed for proclaiming him and inducting him into office, and for the consequent deposition of Governor Johnson from power. The day selected for this was one on which the militia were to come out for parade and review, under Governor Johnson's orders. There was an understanding with the officers of the militia, and with a large portion of the men, that they were to join in and protect the movement, so far as might be necessary, for carrying the revolution into effect.

THE REVOLUTION CONSUMMATED.

As the appointed day drew nigh, Governor Johnson obtained by some means an intimation of what was going on, and he sent a despatch to the officer of the troops countermanding the order for the review. The officer paid no attention to this despatch, but left the orders which he had already given to the men, in force. Accordingly, on the appointed day the troops came out, and after going through the usual preliminary manœuvres, they were drawn up in the public square, and the proclamation of the new governor was just about to be made, when Governor Johnson, having been informed by a messenger sent to him at his place of residence out of town of what was transpiring, hastened to the spot, and coming into the square where the troops were marshalled he advanced to the officer in command and sternly demanded of him how he dared to call out the troops contrary to his orders.

The officer quietly replied that he was acting in obedience to the orders of the convention.

The governor, who now seemed much excited, began to advance toward him, as if to arrest him, but immediately the men in the ranks pointed their guns at him, and he stopped. There were with

him two or three of the members of the council—those especially who had been most earnest in favor of adopting decisive measures against the rebels. The governor looked round to them to sustain him, but they seem to have been convinced, when they saw the guns of the soldiers turned against them, that the case was hopeless, and they drew away. The governor followed them, and they all left the field.

The troops then marched to the fort, followed by a large concourse of the inhabitants. There the new governor was formally proclaimed, and was at once put into possession of the government.

Governor Johnson and the other officers belonging to the old regime immediately concealed all the records and documents belonging to the colony, and refused to deliver them up to the new incumbents, whom they of course considered as rebels and usurpers. Governor Moore, however, and the convention, paid no attention to this, but proceeded at once in an energetic manner to raise money, repair the fort, and put the colony into a good condition for defence. Very soon afterward they had the satisfaction of hearing that the Spanish fleet which had been intended to make an attack upon the town, had been met by an English force in the West Indies, and had been defeated—and that the remnant

of it which had escaped from the battle had been dispersed and destroyed by a storm.

THE RESULT IN ENGLAND.

When the facts in respect to the revolution were made known in England, the government instituted an inquiry into the course which the proprietors had pursued in the management of their colony during the fifty years they had been in power, and the result was that the company was proved to have violated their charter in many ways, and thus to have forfeited it entirely. It was decided, therefore, that the government should pay to the company the fair value of their pecuniary interest in the enterprise, and then that the colony should be transferred to the government of the crown. Thus the proprietary government was entirely overthrown, and this was the end of the attempt to introduce a titled and privileged nobility, on the foundation of great landed estates to be tilled by a dependent tenantry, into the New World.

Soon after this the whole region which had been hitherto known by the name of Carolina, and which had been considered as one territory, was divided into two portions, under the names of North and South Carolina, and both colonies from this time rapidly advanced in wealth and prosperity.

CHAPTER X.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GEORGIA.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

THERE is no one of the American colonies which can be traced to a purer and nobler origin, in respect to the character of its principal founder, and the aims and ends which he had in view in undertaking the work, than that of Georgia. The name of the founder of the colony was James Oglethorpe.

It is remarkable that among other great and philanthropic ends which Oglethorpe sought to accomplish in the enterprise which he projected, one of the leading motives which influenced him to interest himself in the establishment of the colony was a desire to restrict and limit in some degree the progress of African slavery, a system of labor which had already been extensively introduced into Virginia and the Carolinas, in a great measure against the will of a majority of the inhabitants.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The system of slavery as it now exists in the

United States originated in the first instance in the attempt to compel the Indian aborigines of the country to till the ground and perform other servile labors for their conquerors. It began with Columbus himself, and with the discoverers and conquerors that immediately followed him. Cortez, Narvaez, De Soto, and other adventurers who made incursions into the interior of the continent, were always accustomed to impress great numbers of Indians on their march, and compel them to join the train of the army in order to bear burdens, to open roads, to collect provisions, and perform other servile work. The number of Indians thus compelled to join the march of an advancing army, and aid its progress by unrewarded toil, was sometimes many thousands.

In the same manner in many cases when colonies were established, and the lands of the Indians, especially in the central portions of America, were taken possession of by the Spaniards, the natives belonging to the territory were held too, and were transferred from one owner to another, with the land, as the property from time to time was bought and sold.

THE INDIANS INTRACTABLE AND UNMANAGEABLE AS SLAVES.

It was, however, soon found that the Indians

were very unprofitable slaves. They were possessed of so stern and lofty a spirit, and they had been accustomed, too, all their lives to look down upon the labors of the field as work fit only for women, and wholly beneath the dignity of man, and to regard it as disgraceful for them to engage in any other occupations than those of hunting and war, that it was found almost impossible to compel them to submit to the yoke of agricultural toil. They bore the cruel punishments which were often inflicted upon them with most astonishing fortitude, but they would not yield. They could bear any degree of bodily torture in silence and submission, but they would not submit to the indignity of toiling as slaves.

Of course this was not the invariable result. There were some exceptions. But on the whole, the difficulty of coercing the Indian spirit was found to be so great that in the end all the attempts to enslave the native tribes were finally abandoned; and the practice of bringing slaves from Africa to supply their places was gradually introduced.

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES FROM AFRICA.

It was about half a century before the earliest settlements were commenced in Georgia that slaves were first brought from Africa to the colonies of

Virginia and Carolina. The person who chiefly distinguished himself in introducing the traffic was a celebrated navigator named John Hawkins. He was the first in fact who brought slaves to the English colonies on the American coast. He was greatly honored and rewarded in England for his agency in this business. The Africans, like the Indians, were regarded as heathen, and no one, at least no government, recognized in them any of the rights of humanity. John Hawkins was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and on his coat of arms he was authorized to place the figure of a negro bound with a chain, as a decoration and badge of honor.

The state of public sentiment changed so greatly in England in a few hundred years after this, in respect to the African slave trade, that almost precisely the same emblem, with the legend AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER, was universally circulated throughout the kingdom as stigmatizing the extreme of cruelty and shame.

Hawkins made several voyages to Africa and brought great numbers of slaves to the American shores. These slaves were employed in cultivating rice, and in other such labors, which were very unhealthy for the whites, but which they, being accustomed to the tropical heats—and to the miasmatic atmosphere of their native land, could safely endure.

FUGITIVES.

The Carolinian planters were, however, not allowed to possess their slaves in peace. The Spaniards who were now in possession of numerous settlements in Florida, were accused of enticing them away from their masters. They denied that they did this. They said that the slaves escaped of their own accord, although when they did thus escape, they admitted they did not consider it their duty to deliver them up again to their masters. They would deliver criminals they said, and debtors—but not slaves.

Instead of returning them they enlisted them into the army, and it was affirmed that at one time there was a black regiment formed at St. Augustine which consisted entirely of this class of persons.

Besides this difficulty in respect to fugitive slaves there was a continual contention and dispute between the Spanish and the English colonies in respect to the boundary of their respective territories. The English considered that Carolina extended almost indefinitely to the southward. The Spaniards in the same manner claimed an almost indefinite extent for Florida, to the northward. Each nation complained that the forts and settlements of the other encroached on their ground;

and serious disturbances would continually occur which threatened to end in open war.

PLANS OF GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

About this time General Oglethorpe, who as has already been said was then an influential member of the British Parliament and a man not only of great energy of character, but also of a very self-sacrificing and benevolent spirit, was led by some peculiar circumstances which cannot be here narrated, to take a strong interest in the condition of the poorer classes of people in London, and especially in those who had become involved in debt, and were suffering imprisonment. He conceived the idea of forming a benevolent society, consisting of a certain number of influential and kind-hearted men, who should associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a colony of these people on the southern coast of America, between the region occupied by the Carolina colonies, and that of the Spaniards in Florida. The principal end of the colony was to furnish homes and the means of subsistence to the classes that were suffering so much in England from debt and poverty. The settlement was at the same time to serve as a barrier between the Carolinians and the Spaniards, and by cultivating friendly relations with both, to keep the peace

between them. Slavery was not to be allowed any foothold in the new community. Oglethorpe and his associates were convinced that the colonists could never be expected to form habits of industry themselves, so long as they relied in any degree upon the labors of slaves to till their lands. They thought, too, that slavery in itself was wrong, and for both reasons they determined to exclude it from their settlement altogether.

It was, moreover, their intention that the new colony should be employed in the production of silk and of wine, which it was supposed would be a healthy species of labor for Europeans, and that thus there could be no plea of necessity, as in the the case of rice culture, for employing any men in the work who were inured to a tropical clime.

CHARTER FROM KING GEORGE II.

Oglethorpe in the name of the company of associates drew up his plan and presented it to the king, and in due time he received a charter authorizing the company to carry their design into effect, and granting to them the tract of country lying between the northernmost channel of the Savannah River and the southernmost channel of the Altamaha, and extending westward *to the South Seas!*

The name of Georgia was given to the colony, in

honor of King George II., during whose reign the charter was obtained.

The noblemen and gentlemen named as trustees in the charter were expressly precluded by the terms of it from receiving any salary, fee, emolument, or profit of any kind, or in any way, for the services which they should render in carrying out the undertaking. The work which they undertook was thus to be purely a philanthropic labor on their part, and the enterprise, both in respect to the character of the motives in which it originated, and to the just and generous spirit in which it was carried into effect, was one of the noblest undertakings connected with the whole colonial history of America. There is no State in the Union that has greater reason to contemplate with pride and pleasure the circumstances of its origin than the State of Georgia.

SAILING OF THE FIRST PARTY OF COLONISTS.

The first party of colonists consisted of thirty-five families, numbering a hundred and twenty-five persons in all. They had been selected with care from a much larger number of applicants who wished to be received. They were all sober, industrious, and moral. General Oglethorpe himself was to go in command of the expedition. It was in November, 1732, that they sailed. They spent

the last Sunday in the town of Milton, on the Thames, where they all attended divine service together and unitedly commended themselves to the divine protection in the great enterprise which was before them. The vessel in which they were to sail was a small ship of two hundred tons, called the *Anne*.

The day before the departure of the expedition the whole body of trustees came down to Deptford where the vessel lay, to see the emigrants and to bid them and General Oglethorpe farewell. They called all the families together in the great cabin, and enquired of them one by one whether they were comfortably accommodated on board, and whether their resolution was still unshaken, now that the moment of parting from their native land had arrived. They all evinced an unwavering determination to proceed, except one man whose wife had been left behind sick in one of the suburbs of London, and he wished to remain with her. He was accordingly sent on shore.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLONY IN AMERICA.

After meeting with various adventures during the voyage, the colony arrived at Port Royal harbor, which was their immediate destination. Here they landed, and the families remained at Beaufort

in barracks which had been provided for them while General Oglethorpe, attended by a small party, made an excursion to the southward along the creeks and river channels which here in every direction intersect the land that lies contiguous to the sea. A gentleman from Carolina, Colonel William Bull, accompanied him on this excursion. They went in a canoe, and after many devious windings among the inlets and lagoons, they finally came out into the Savannah River.

They landed at the foot of a swell of land which here bordered the river, and was covered with a grove of pines. They went to the top of this height to look at the prospect. The scene which was spread out before them was enchantingly beautiful. The River Savannah, with the islands which adorned its surface, and the branches into which it here divided itself, lay beneath them, and could be traced for a considerable distance winding its way between banks of the richest verdure and loveliness. General Oglethorpe was extremely pleased with the spot and he determined at once to make it the site of his first town.

MARY MUSGRAVE.

At a little distance from the spot was an Indian village. The name of the chief to whom this vil-

lage and the adjacent territory belonged was Tomo Chichi. There was a white man in the village, a trader named Musgrave. He had married an Indian woman and had named her Mary. Mary could speak both the Indian and English languages, and General Oglethorpe took her at once into his service as interpreter. Through her aid he entered into negotiations with Tomo Chichi, and soon obtained a grant of land sufficient for his town. This being accomplished the party set out on their return to Beaufort to bring the emigrants to the spot.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONY.

The vessel in which the colonists had crossed the Atlantic was too large for the inland navigation between Beaufort and the Savannah. She was accordingly left in the harbor of Port Royal, and in her stead a sloop and several boats of the country were procured for the purpose of transporting the emigrants to their final home. In these the whole company embarked, and were soon conveyed to the Savannah River, and landed at the spot which their leader had selected. They landed at once and took possession of the ground. They pitched four large tents to afford a temporary shelter until houses could be built, and immediately a scene of great activity ensued. In laying the foundations of their

town the colonists received most valuable assistance from the government and from the people of South Carolina, who evinced a most cordial good will toward the undertaking, and a readiness to aid their newly arrived neighbors by every means in their power.

Colonel Bull who accompanied Oglethorpe in his first excursion to the Savannah River had been formally appointed by the government of the colony of South Carolina to assist General Oglethorpe in his arrangements. They together proceeded to lay out the town. They marked out the public square, and divided the land into lots for the settlers, and defined the streets. A crane was set up upon the shore to aid in unloading the boats and vessels. A battery was built too, and cannon mounted upon it, and also a magazine to contain the powder and other military stores.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

After remaining at the new town until the colonists were all comfortably established in their new homes, and were provided with ample means of defence against any enemy that might appear, General Oglethorpe made a journey to Charleston to mature and conclude such arrangements as seemed desirable for establishing amicable relations between

the two colonies on a sure and permanent basis. He afterward took measures for calling a grand council of all the Indian tribes living in the neighborhood, and for concluding a treaty of amity and commerce with them. By this treaty the colonists were to be allowed to station one of their number at each of the different villages, to conduct the trade, and the prices of all the principal articles were formally fixed. The price of a blanket was five buckskins, of a gun ten, of a hatchet three doeskins, of a knife one, and other things in proportion. If any injuries were committed by either party, restitution or compensation was to be rendered, and provision was made for a fair trial in the case of all persons accused of crime.

There were many other curious stipulations in the treaty which cannot be here particularly noted. It is sufficient to say, that while it was highly advantageous to the English it was in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the Indians, and the friendly relations which for a long time subsisted between the natives and the colony were due in a great measure to the judicious and honorable conduct which General Oglethorpe observed in all his dealings with them.

RETURN OF OGLETHORPE TO ENGLAND.

The colony was thus in a very short time put

upon a sure and stable footing. In the course of the year following the establishment of it, General Oglethorpe returned to England with a view of obtaining fresh reënforcements and supplies, and then of coming again to America. He invited the Indian prince Tomo Chichi to accompany him on this voyage, with the princess his wife; and so great was the confidence with which he had inspired the natives, by the upright and honorable course of conduct which he had pursued in all his dealings with them, that the prince did not hesitate to accept the invitation. Accompanied by the princess and his suite he embarked on board the ship when the appointed time arrived. Several chieftains accompanied him, and great numbers of the people assembled on the banks of the river to bid him farewell.

Tomo Chichi and his companions attracted great attention in England during their visit to that country. They were presented at court, where they appeared dressed in scarlet robes, trimmed with gold, and painted and ornamented after the Indian fashion in the most gorgeous manner. The nobility, too, paid them great attention, and persons appointed for the purpose conducted them about London, and showed them all that was likely to excite their attention and wonder. They were greatly surprised at all they saw. They were particularly struck

with the solid and permanent character of the buildings. They were surprised, Tomo Chichi said, that men so short lived themselves, could construct such enduring habitations.

CONCLUSION.

Of the events which subsequently occurred in the history of the colony as it gradually advanced in population and wealth, and in general prosperity, we cannot here speak. The usual difficulties attendant on such enterprises were encountered, but Oglethorpe and those who acted with him exercised so great a spirit of moderation and justice in their dealings with all concerned, and displayed so much energy and firmness, and at the same time so much prudence and sound judgment, in administering the government that the colony seemed to commence its career of prosperity from the very beginning, and it met with no reverses that seriously retarded its growth.

Thus by the establishment of the colony of Georgia the line of settlements was made complete along the whole portion of the southern Atlantic coast which came within the limits of the territory occupied by the original thirteen States of the American Union.

ABBOTT'S AMERICAN HISTORY

A SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY FOR YOUTH,

By JACOB ABBOTT.

Complete in Eight Volumes, 18mo., price $1.25 each.

Each Volume complete in itself.

Each volume is illustrated with numerous Maps and Engravings, from original designs by F. O. C. Darley, J. R. Chapin, G Perkins, Charles Parsons, H. W. Herrick, E. F. Beaulieu, H. L Stephens, and others.

This Series, by the well-known author of the "ROLLO BOOKS, "ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE," "HARPER'S SERIES OF EUROPEAN HISTORIES," "THE FLORENCE STORIES," &c., consists of the following volumes:

1. *ABORIGINAL AMERICA.*
2. *DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*
3. *THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.*
4. *THE NORTHERN COLONIES.*
5. *WARS OF THE COLONIES.*
6. *THE REVOLT OF THE COLONIES.*
7. *THE REVOLUTION.*
8. *WASHINGTON.*

Notices of the Initial Volume.

From the Boston Traveller.

"The most excellent publication of the kind ever undertaken."

From the Boston Advertiser.

"The illustrations are well designed and executed."

From the Boston Post.

"One of the most useful of the many good and popular books of which Mr. Abbott is the author."

From the Philadelphia North American.

"It is indeed a very vivid and comprehensive presentation of the physical aspect and aboriginal life visible on this continent before the discovery by white men."

From the Troy Whig.

"Mr. Abbott's stories have for years been the delight of thousands".

PETER PARLEY'S OWN STORY.

From the Personal Narrative of the late SAMUEL G. GOODRICH (Peter Parley).

1 vol. 16mo, illustrated, price $1.25.

CHILDREN'S SAYINGS;

OR, EARLY LIFE AT HOME.

By CAROLINE HADLEY. With Illustrations, by WALTER CRANE.

1 vol. square 16mo, price 90 cents.

STORIES OF OLD.

OLD TESTAMENT SERIES.

By CAROLINE HADLEY.

1 vol. 12mo, Illustrated, price $1.25.

STORIES OF OLD.

NEW TESTAMENT SERIES.

By CAROLINE HADLEY.

1 vol. 12mo, Illustrated, price $1.25.

ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL.

A series of volumes containing Rose Morton's Journal for the several months of the year.

Each volume Illustrated, 18mo, 45 cents.

There are now ready,

ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.
ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY.
ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL FOR MARCH.
ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL FOR APRIL.
ROSE MORTON'S JOURNAL FOR MAY.

SHELDON & COMPANY'S

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The Harlie Stories. By JACOB ABBOTT. With Illustrations, from Designs by JOHN GILBERT.

6 vols. Price, per vol., 50 cents.

Printed in very large type, for young children.

"These stories are all told in Mr. Abbott's best style, and are most admirable productions."—*Sunday School Times.*

The Rollo Books. By JACOB ABBOTT.

Rollo Learning to Walk.	Rollo's Museum.
Rollo Learning to Read.	Rollo's Travels.
Rollo at Work.	Rollo's Correspondence.
Rollo at Play.	&c., &c.

14 vols. Illustrated. Uniform style. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $12 60.

14 vols. Uniform style. 18mo. Cheap edition. Cloth, Price, $8 75.

Among the multitude of books that have been written for children, none have been more extensively read, and solid enjoyment derived from them, than this series of books. We can remember with what delight we read them in our childhood. To the children of to-day we would say, Be sure and read them; they will both interest and instruct you.

The Oakland Stories. By GEORGE B. TAYLOR. With Illustrations from Designs by H. W. HERRICK and others. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $3.60.

Kenny.	Claiborne.
Cousin Guy.	Gustave.

"While in general this story resembles Mr. Abbott's, it is superior to some of that author's later works. It is marked by his best characteristics —the easy, natural dialogue, wholesome, moral, and religious tone, and simple, explanatory style, without being tiresome in repetition. It describes home scenes and suggests home amusements. 'Kenny' is seven years old, and for children from seven to twelve, this story is both pleasing and instructive."—*Boston Journal.*

The Cottage Library. By PETER PARLEY (S. G. Goodrich). 12 vols. 18mo. Price, $7 50.

"There are few persons who have not read with unbounded delight more or less of the books written by Peter Parley, alias S. G. Goodrich. Perhaps no man has ever furnished more instructive and entertaining reading for young people than he."—*Christian Era.*

The Geldart Series. Six choice volumes. By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART. With Illustrations from Designs by JOHN GILBERT. 16mo. Price, $3 60

Daily Thoughts of a Child.	Emilie the Peacemaker.
Truth is Everything.	Sunday Evening Thoughts.
Sunday Morning Thoughts.	Stories of Scotland.

"What children read they often long retain; therefore it is desirable that their books should be of a high moral tone. In this respect Mrs. Geldart has few equals as an author; and we hope that this series will be found in every child's library."—*Worcester Palladium.*

The Brighthope Series. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," &c., &c. 5 vols. 18mo. Cloth, gilt back. Price, $4.

The Old Battle-Ground. Iron Thorpe. Father Brighthopes. Burr Cliff. Hearts and Faces.

"Mr. Trowbridge will find many welcomers to the field of authorship as often as he chooses to enter it, and to leave as pleasant a record behind him as the story of "Father Brighthopes." The last volume of the series, "The Old Battle-Ground," is worthy of his reputation as one of the very best portrayers of New England character."

The Dove Series. Six volumes, elegantly illustrated by HARRISON WEIR. Printed in very large type, for young children. Per vol., 80 cents.

The Dove, and other Stories. Little Animals.
Great Things done by Little People. Little Facts for Little People.
True Stories for Little People.
Little Lilla.

This is one of the most instructive and beautiful series that we ever published.

The Rose-Bud Series. 12 tiny volumes, by Mrs HARRIET MYRTLE. Fully illustrated and beautifully bound. Each vol., 25 cents.

The Three White Kittens. An elegant quarto, printed in oil colors. Price, 75 cents.

The Life of our Saviour. For children. Elegantly illustrated in oil colors. One vol. 4to. Price, $1.25.

WALTER'S TOUR IN THE EAST.

A Series of interesting Travels through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Syria. By Rev. D. C. EDDY, D.D.

Each volume beautifully Illustrated from Designs brought from those countries.

Each volume, 16mo, price 90 cents.

There are now ready.

Walter in Egypt.
Walter in Jerusalem.
Walter in Samaria.
Walter in Damascus.
Walter in Constantinople. (In press.)

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Dr. Eddy is known as the author of 'The Percy Family,' and is a most pleasing and instructive writer for the young. The present volume is one of a series of six, describing a visit of a company of young tourists to the most interesting and sacred spots on the earth. The incidents related and the facts presented are just such as will captivate while they instruct intelligent youth, and give even adult minds some correct ideas of Eastern countries and habits. In the present volume, Walter travels through Egypt, and his story is told in some two hundred and twenty pages; so compactly told, indeed, that not a line could have been omitted without injury. It is just the book for an intelligent child.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"There are four very appropriate illustrations, representing the scenery and incidents of travel in Egypt. The volume, moreover, is well written, handsomely printed at the Riverside press, neatly bound in cloth, and therefore may be commended as a suitable holiday present,—a book that will both instruct and interest youthful readers."

From the Buffalo Express.

"This beautiful little volume is the first of a series of six, describing the visit of a company of young tourists to the most interesting and sacred spots on the earth. In the one under consideration, a number of incidents are recited, and facts presented, which will be found not only exceedingly

Books Published by Sheldon & Co.

THE OAKLAND STORIES.

By GEORGE B. TAYLOR.

Vol. 1.—Kenny. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 2.—Cousin Guy. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 3.—Claiborne. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.

Price of each volume 90 cents.

From the Troy Whig.

"The writer, although by no means an imitator of Jacob Abbott, shows a good deal of talent in the same field."

From the Boston Journal.

"While in general this story resembles Mr. Abbott's, it is superior to some of that author's later works. It is marked by his best characteristics—the easy, natural dialogue, wholesome, moral and religious tone, and simple explanatory style, without being tiresome in repetition. It describes home scenes and suggests home amusements."

THE ROLLO BOOKS.

By JACOB ABBOTT.

Rollo Learning to Talk,
Rollo Learning to Read,
Rollo at Work,
Rollo at Play,
Rollo at School,
Rollo's Vacation,
Rollo's Experiments,
Rollo's Museum,
Rollo's Travels,
Rollo's Correspondence,
Rollo's Philosophy, Water,
Rollo's Philosophy, Air,
Rollo's Philosophy, Fire,
Rollo's Philosophy, Sky.

14 vols. Illustrated, uniform style. 16mo. Cloth, each 80 cents.
14 vols., uniform style. 18mo., cheap edition " each 60 cents.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS,

To be ready early in the coming Fall.

A NEW SERIES BY AUNT FANNY,

Author of "Nightcap," "Mitten," and "Pet Books."

THE POP-GUN STORIES.

In 6 vols. 16mo., beautifully illustrated.

I.—POP-GUNS.
II.—ONE BIG POP-GUN.
III.—ALL SORTS OF POP-GUNS.
IV.—FUNNY POP-GUNS.
V.—GRASSHOPPER POP-GUNS.
VI.—POST-OFFICE POP-GUNS.

Aunt Fanny is one of the most successful writers for children in this country, as is attested by the very wide sale her previous books have had, and we feel sure that the mere announcement of this new series will attract the attention of her host of admirers.

A NEW SERIES BY T. S. ARTHUR,

Author of "Household Library," and "Arthur's Juvenile Library."

HOME STORIES.

3 vols., 16mo., fully illustrated.

LIST OF VOLUMES.

HIDDEN WINGS.
SOWING THE WIND.
SUNSHINE AT HOME.

The name of this Author is a sufficient Guarantee of the excellence of the Series.

Books Published by Sheldon & Company.

ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE.

BY JACOB ABBOTT,

Author of the "Rollo Books," "Florence Stories," "American Histories," &c., &c.

ORDER OF THE VOLUMES.

ROLLO ON THE ATLANTIC.
ROLLO IN PARIS.
ROLLO IN SWITZERLAND.
ROLLO IN LONDON.
ROLLO ON THE RHINE.
ROLLO IN SCOTLAND.
ROLLO IN GENEVA.
ROLLO IN HOLLAND.
ROLLO IN NAPLES.
ROLLO IN ROME.

Each volume fully illustrated.

Price per vol., 90 *cents.*

Mr. Abbott is the most successful writer of books for the young in this, or perhaps, any other country. "ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE," is by far the greatest success of any of Mr. Abbott's works.

From the New York Observer.

"Mr. Abbott is known to be a pure, successful and useful writer for the young and old. He is also the most popular Author of juvenile books now living."

THE BRIGHTHOPE SERIES.

By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

The Old Battle Ground,	Iron Thorpe,
Father Brighthope,	Burr Cliff.
Hearts and Faces.	

5 vols. 18mo, in cloth, gilt back, uniform. Price $1 00

From the Boston Transcript.

"Mr. Trowbridge has never written anything that was not popular, and each new work has added to his fame. He has a wonderful faculty as a portrayer of New England characteristics, and New England scenes."

From the Salem Register.

"Mr. Trowbridge will find many welcomers to the field of authorship as often as he chooses to enter it, and to leave as pleasant a record behind him as the story of "Father Brighthope." The "Old Battle Ground" is worthy of his reputation as one of the very best portrayers of New England character and describers of New England scenes."

THE GELDART SERIES.

By MRS. THOMAS GELDART.

6 vols. 16mo. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.

Price of each 60 cents.

Daily Thoughts for a Child,	Sunday Evening Thoughts,
Truth is Everything,	Emilie the Peacemaker.
Sunday Morning Thoughts,	Stories of Scotland

From the Boston Register.

"Those charming volumes are the much admired Geldart Series of books for the young, which have established a very enviable reputation in England for their wholesome moral tendency. They are beautifully printed 16mo volumes, with gilt backs, and are sold at 50 cents each. There are five volumes in the series, and they will form a very choice addition to a youth's library."

From the Worcester Palladium.

"What children read they often long retain; therefore it is desirable that their books should be of a high moral tone. In this respect Mrs. Geldart has few equals as an author, and we hope that her works will be found in every child's library."

Books Published by Sheldon & Co.

THE ROLLO STORY BOOKS.

By JACOB ABBOTT.

Trouble on the Mountain,	Georgie,
Causey Building,	Rollo in the Woods,
Apple Gathering,	Rollo's Garden,
The Two Wheelbarrows,	The Steeple Trap,
Blueberrying,	Labor Lost,
The Freshet,	Lucy's Visit.

12 vols. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, per set, $4.50

THE FLORENCE STORIES.

By JACOB ABBOTT.

Vol. 1.—Florence and John. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 2.—Grimkie. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 3.—The Isle of Wight. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 4.—The Orkney Islands. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 5.—The English Channel. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.
Vol. 6.—Florence's Return. 18mo. Cloth. Illustrated.

Price of each volume $1.00.

From the Boston Journal.

"Mr. Abbott is always an entertaining writer for the young, and this story seems to us to contain more that is really suggestive and instructive than other of his recent productions. Florence and John are children who pursue their studies at home, under the care of their mother, and in the progress of the tale many useful hints are given in regard to home instruction. The main educational idea which runs through all Mr. Abbott's works, that of developing the capacities of children so as to make them self-reliant, is conspicuous in this."

From the New York Observer.

"Mr. Abbott is known to be a pure, successful and useful writer for the young and old. He is also the most popular author of juvenile books now living."

From the Boston Traveller.

"No writer of children's books, not even the renowned Peter Parley, has ever been so successful as Abbott."

S0-CBL-022